

HARVARD TERCENTENARY—Eight Pages in This Issue

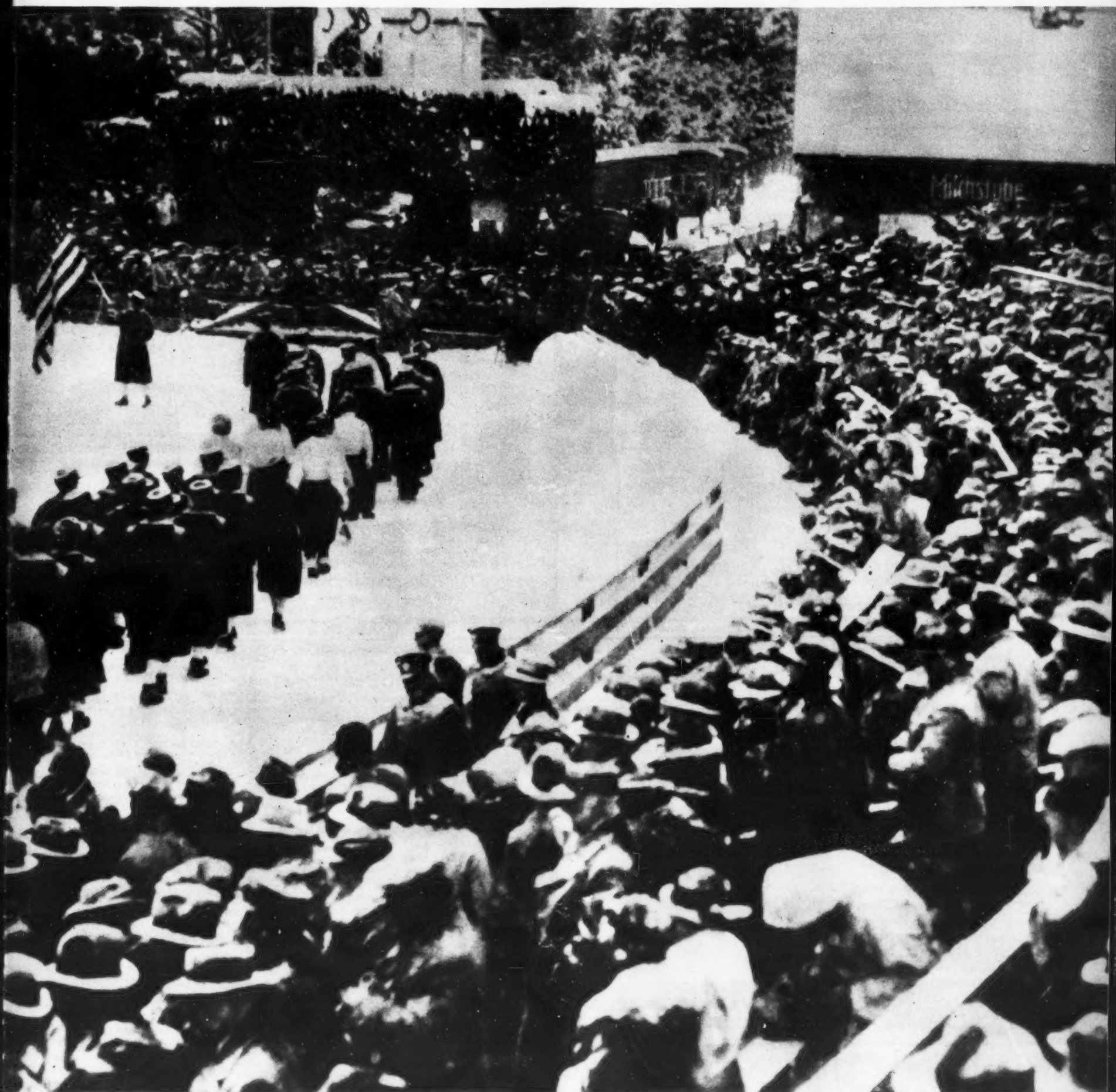
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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WINTER OLYMPICS CEREMONIALS.

The athletes of twenty-eight countries parading past the reviewing stand containing Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the opening day of the games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria.

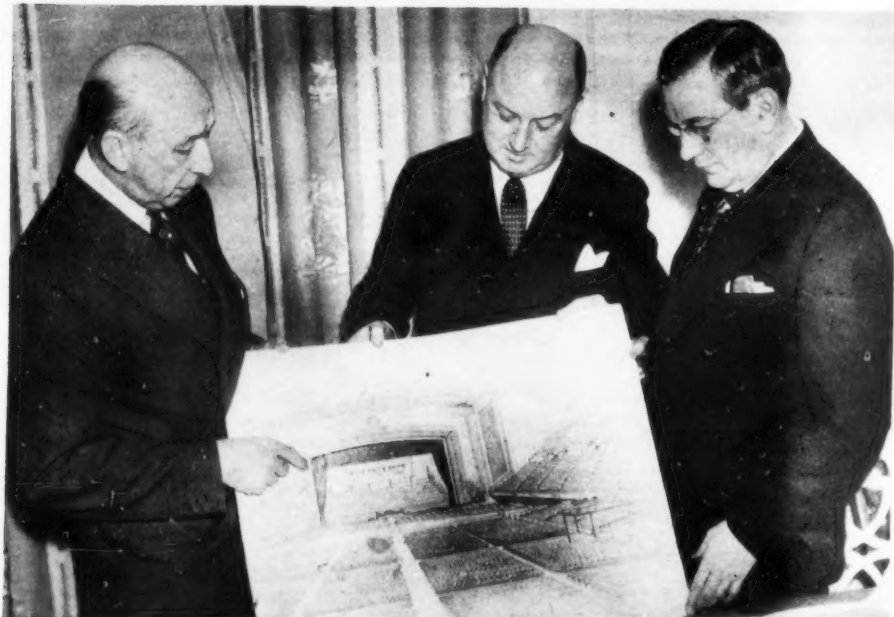
(International.)

The Washington Scene



THE NEW WOMAN SENATOR RIDES TO GLORY.

Mrs. Rose McConnell Long, flanked by Senator and Mrs. John H. Overton, on the Senate subway on her way to be sworn in as successor to her late husband, Huey Pierce Long. A severe black dress enlivened by a shoulder corsage of orchids was her costume for the occasion. She announced she was "100 per cent for the farmer and laborer" and would carry on her husband's "Share Our Wealth" program.



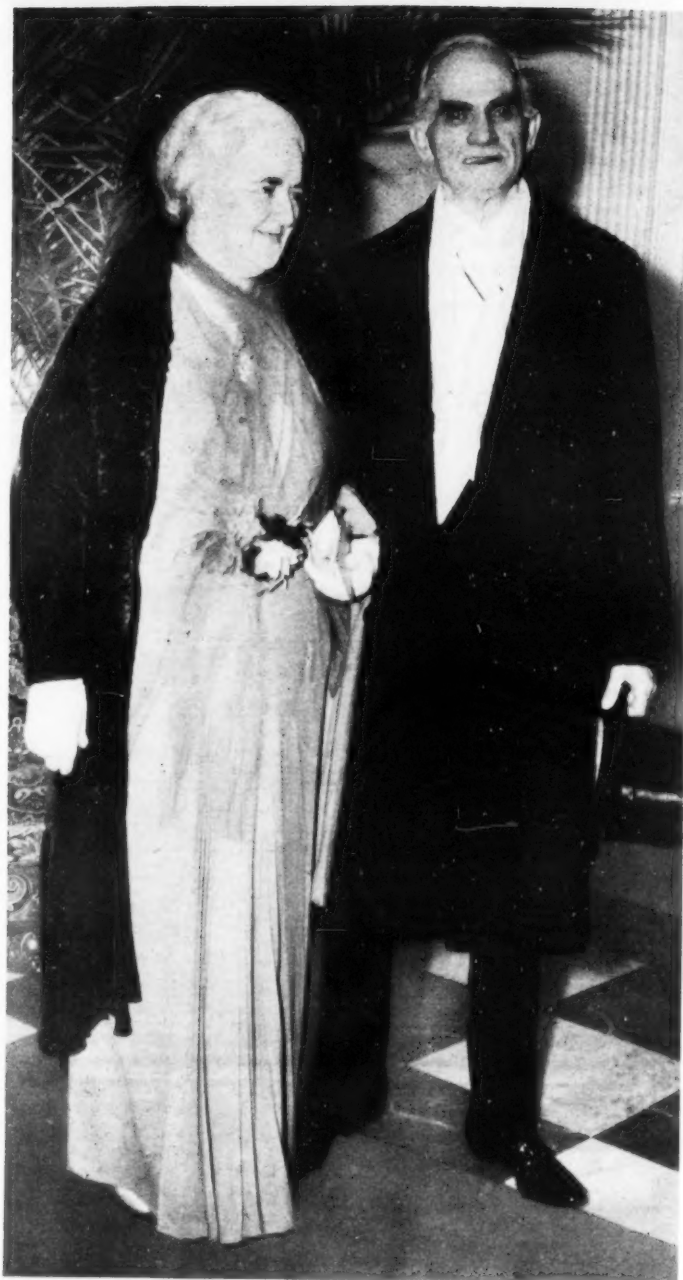
THE STAGE MANAGERS PLAN THEIR BIG SHOW.

A large drawing of the Auditorium in Philadelphia, where the Democratic National Convention will be held in June, occupies the attention of W. Forbes Morgan, chairman of the program and concession committee; National Democratic Chairman James A. Farley, who is chairman of the arrangements committee; and Edwin A. Halsey, chairman of the personnel committee. Perhaps they are discussing down which aisle Al Smith can "take his walk."



JAMES M. LANDIS PLEADS FOR MORE TIME.

The Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman exchanged views with Senator Couzens (left), Senator Wagner (right), and other members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week. The "death sentence," which would end trading in unlisted securities on May 30, would hurt, and in some cases destroy, the smaller stock exchanges of the country, Mr. Landis said, and proposed an indefinite extension of such trading, with regulation made gradually more effective.



ALL DRESSED UP AND HEADED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Speaker and Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns as they started for the President's reception to members of Congress. Nearly all members of both Houses turned out to shake hands with Mr. Roosevelt in the Red Room, nibble sandwiches and cakes in the State Dining Room and dance in the East Room.

(Times Wide World Photos. Washington Bureau.)

The New Deal Wins the TVA Test

The Supreme Court, 8 to 1, Upholds the Sale of Power by the Government

HAILED by government spokesmen as a victory for the New Deal, the Supreme Court's decision this week upheld the sale of power by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The court's 8 to 1 decision, Justice McReynolds dissenting, while limited in text to a few specific points, left to the government, through Congress, the right to sell any of its "property" in any reasonable manner. The surplus power generated at Wilson Dam, and now being distributed over lines sold to the TVA by the Alabama Power Company to paying customers (municipalities), was held to be "property," and is being thus sold in a valid manner; while the contract for the sale of the power lines and the actual current sale, are valid and do not violate the Constitution.

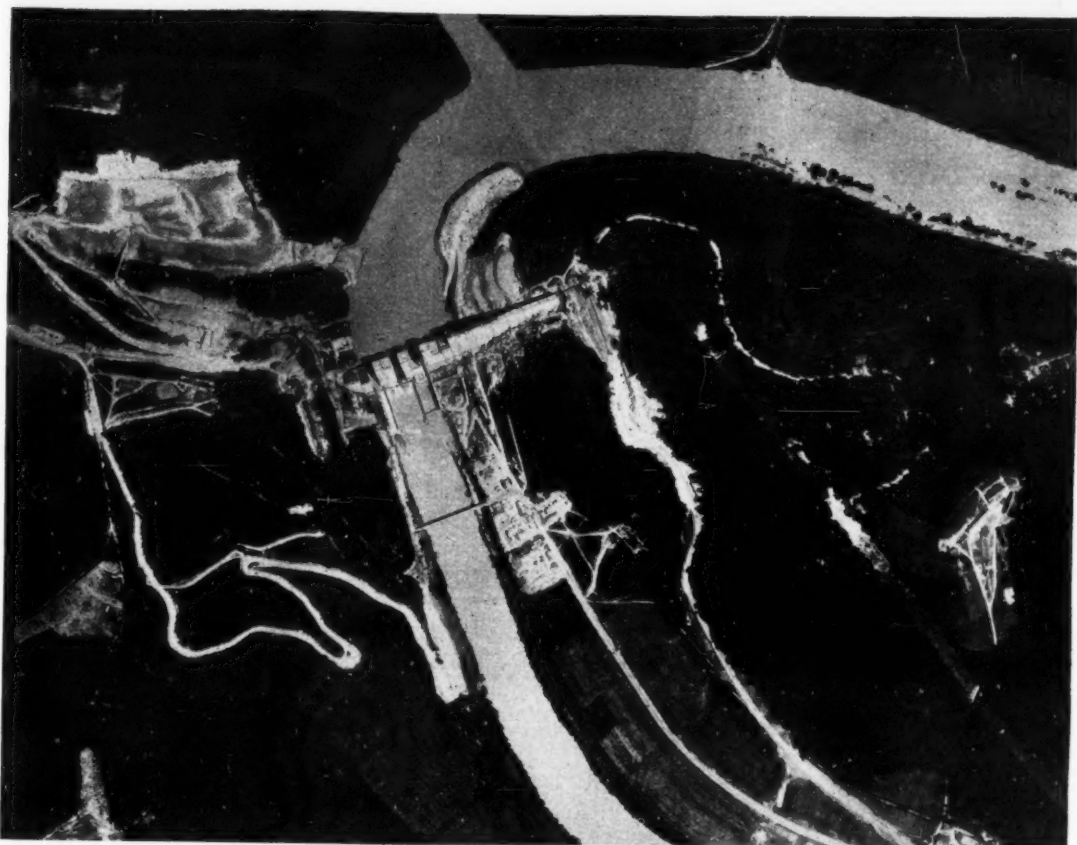
The specific question involved in the TVA case was the sale by the Alabama Power Company of some of its transmission lines to the TVA, with resultant use of these by the TVA in wholesaling electric power, generated at Muscle Shoals in Alabama, to towns and farm groups in parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Minority stockholders of the Alabama company, aided by utility interests, had opposed sale of the surplus power, now being generated and prospective, even though navigation, flood control and agricultural benefits were admittedly the main purposes of the dams.

The present decision, favorable to the government against the power interests, was delayed two months after final arguments were heard in the case—a new time record for the court on New Deal cases. Because of sharp questions asked of the opposing counsel by the nine Justices during the arguments, and because of this long delay in reaching an opinion, rumors of a deadlock had been heard in recent days.

The TVA and its ambitious program are credited largely to Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, with President Roosevelt strongly backing the extensive developments centering on the Tennessee River, which twice traverses Tennessee and curves into Northern Alabama. The \$36,000,000 Norris Dam and developments on the Clinch River (a Tennessee River tributary) near Knoxville, Tenn., and the town of Norris founded there were named in tribute to the Nebraska liberal. This dam has just been completed, and it has vast power-generating possibilities. Power from Wilson Dam, over the Alabama line, already is being sold to 13,238 customers in many munici-

palties and rural districts by the government—a measure now upheld by the Supreme Court.

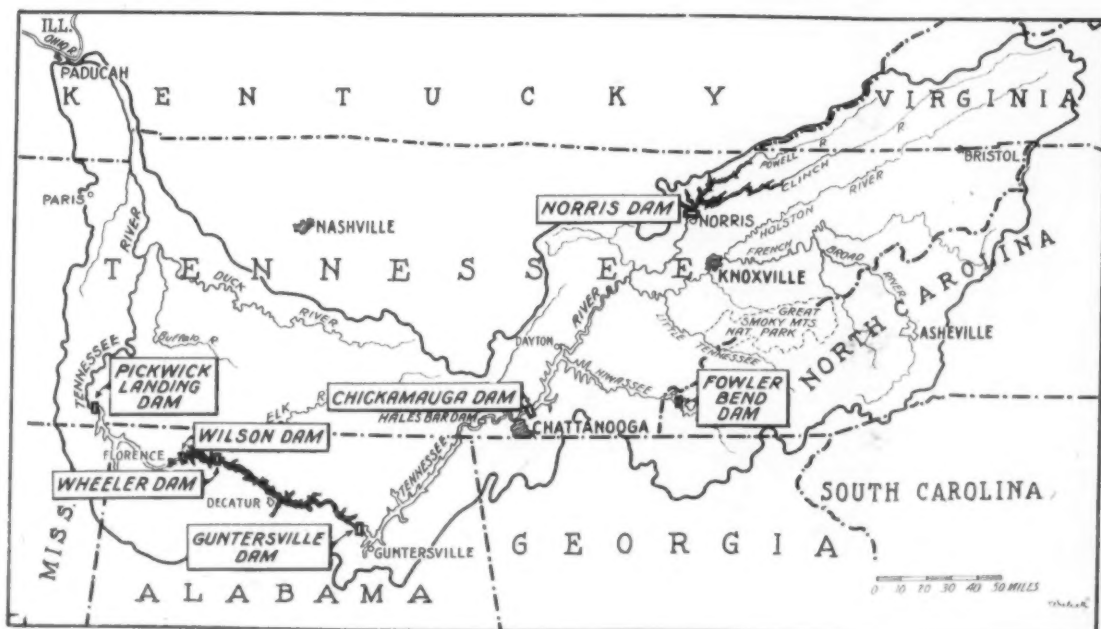
The \$29,900,000 Joe Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River, north of Muscle Shoals, now about finished, is indirectly involved, as are the \$28,000,000 Tennessee River dam in West Tennessee, to be ready in 1938, and several smaller dams already in process of construction or projected.



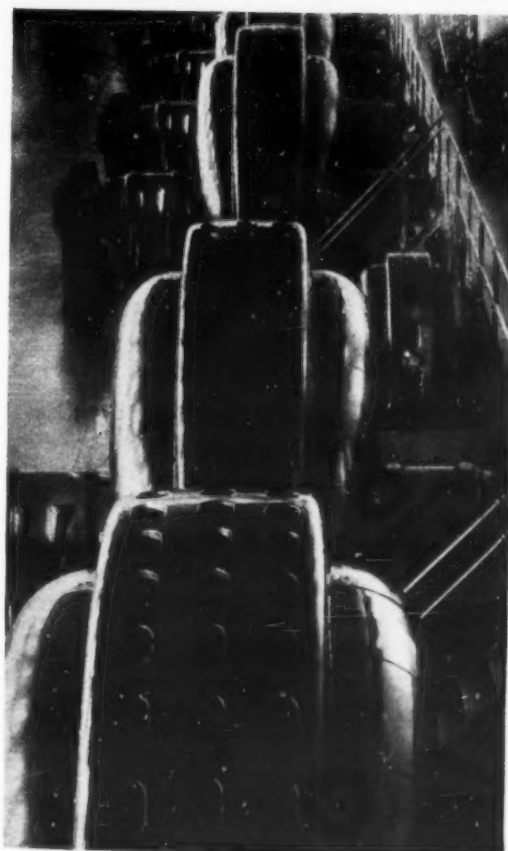
THE VALLEY FAST BECOMING A LAKE.
An air view of Norris Dam, now finished, with water already backing up behind it.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THEIR DREAM REALIZED.
Left to right: David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director; Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, TVA Board Chairman; and Senator George W. Norris, power plan sponsor.



A MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT.

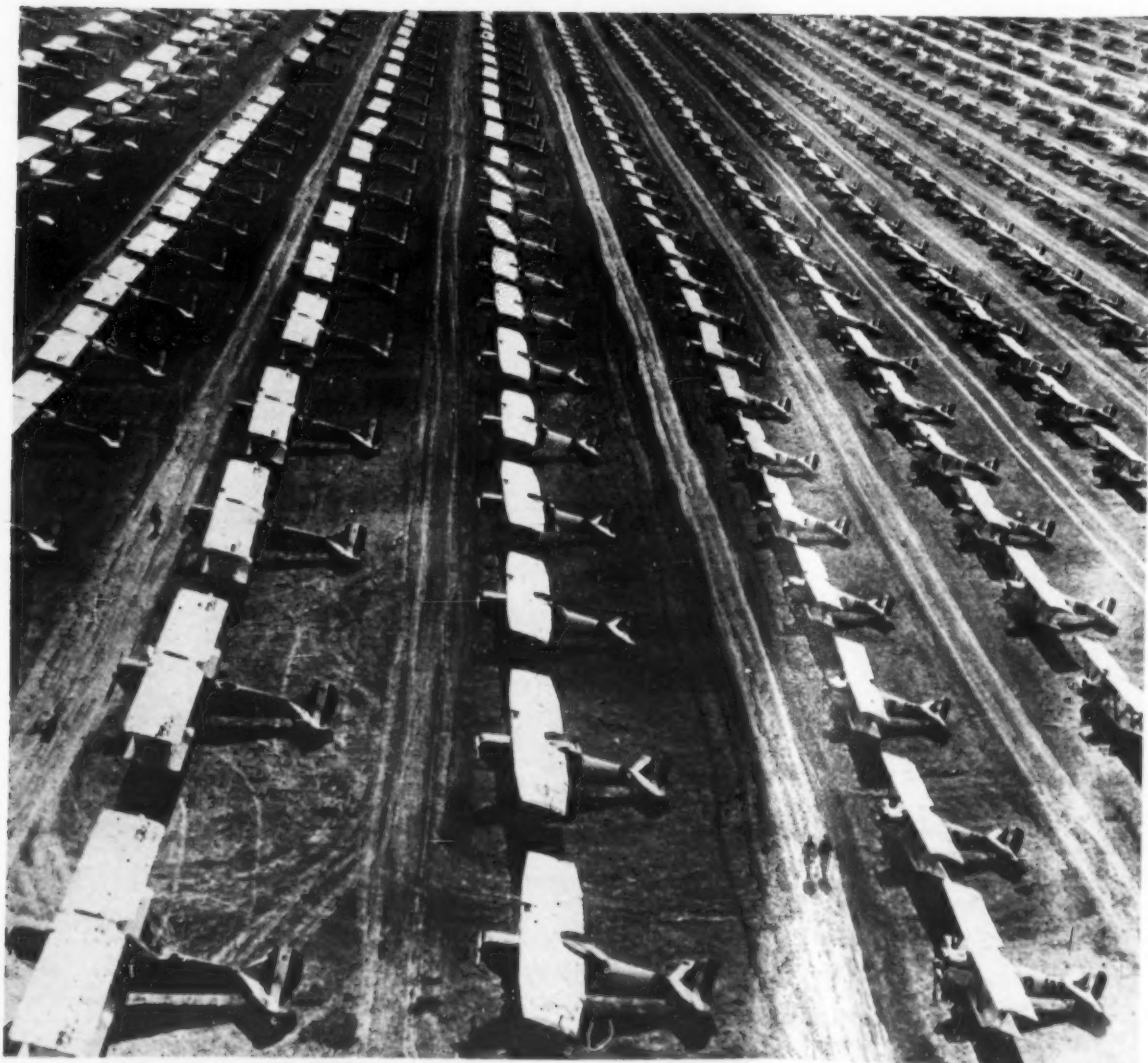


POWER.
(Margaret Bourke-White.)

The Status Quo Seeks Security



Peril No. 1: If Nazi boots march into the Rhineland.



Peril No. 2: Fascist planes over Malta.

Four of a Kind

IN the shuffle taking place in international affairs, the nations of the world are falling into the obvious division of the haves and the have-nots, or the expansionists versus those satisfied with the distribution of the earth's surface. Because of this division, the peace of the world is imperiled in four vulnerable areas—the Rhineland, the Mediterranean, the Danube and Mongolia.

Most Important

IT is partly because of Germany that the nations of Europe are in search for security. Hitler's challenge has sent diplomats of other nations hurrying over the map to align coalitions against the Reich. Yet, with all her apparent opposition, Germany's present position is regarded by Nazi observers as serene.

If Italy, for instance, fails in Ethiopia or is weakened by League sanctions, the biggest obstruction to Nazi hopes in Austria and Northern Italy may be eliminated. On the other hand, if the League fails in blocking Italy in Ethiopia, Germany's claim to colonies is held to be advanced. Even if the Franco-Soviet pact is approved by France, Germany holds a trump card up her sleeve, and may treat the pact as an invalidation of the Locarno Treaty, and formally occupy the demilitarized Rhineland zone, thus destroying the only remaining instrument peacefully governing the relations of Europe's three greatest powers—Britain, France and Germany.

Thus Germany is seen by many as a potential enemy to practically every nation in Europe; for she could involve practically all continental countries in war. Therefore, most European nations, not knowing which way Germany may turn, seek to secure themselves.

Most Imminent

ITALY is regarded as a threat to European peace no matter what action is taken by her or against her. France and Britain are faced with a dilemma something like this: neither the League nor Mussolini must be weakened too much, for both are instruments to be used against Germany if she threatens.

The greatest peril from Italy is not so much that it will destroy the League as that a weakened Mussolini will upset the balance on the Rhine or Danube. This has forestalled the full pressure of League sanctions, which would include the oil embargo, an act that League experts figure might paralyze Italy at the end of six months, but which to be effective demands that the United States keep her oil exports to Italy down to the level prior to 1935. If the United States cooperates, the League to save face might be forced to apply the oil embargo, and Mussolini to save face might make a desperate thrust at England in the Mediterranean. For this, the British are preparing. Last week in Malta the highest ranking officers of Britain's army and navy met to confer.

Rumor has it that to avoid such a clash, Britain and France have explained the advantages to Mussolini of a settlement of the Ethiopian problem. Mussolini, however, may seek an alliance with Germany, even though personal and territorial animosity stands in the way.

Against Four Perils to Peace

Most Incalculable

MOST incalculable of perils to European peace is the uncertain cloud over the Danube. Here foment has been constant since the days before the war, and now once more becomes manifest.

The present peril is that Hitler may take Mussolini's place in Austria. Already Austria, seeing that Mussolini has become weakened both by his adventure in East Africa and by League sanctions, seeks protection from other nations against Germany. Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in a combined five-power pact have offered military aid to Austria against German attack, as well as close economic collaboration. And once more France is expected to underwrite the pact.

To offset the loss of Italian weight on the Rhine, France has already brought negotiations with Russia to the place where a pact between these two countries against German aggression is awaiting only French ratification.

To put more teeth into the Franco-Russian coalition, the Soviet may conclude a pact allowing Soviet airplanes to cross over Rumania and base themselves in friendly Czechoslovakia. In retaliation, Germany may attempt to use Austria and Hungary to rule not only all the Balkans, but to acquire the Ukraine.

Further peril to the present equilibrium of Europe is Otto of Austria, the Hapsburg who stands a chance of returning to his throne. Although desired by many in Austria, the restoration would be the signal for action on the part of neighboring Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which fear their autonomy would be threatened were the Dual Monarchy in danger of being reborn.

Most Persistent

NO tempest in a teapot is the conflict that brews in the Far East, where Soviet-advised Mongolians continually seem to get in border brawls with Japanese-controlled Manchukuoan troops.

Japan, like Germany and Italy, is definitely one of the have-nots—that is, she wants more. To control large parts of the Asiatic mainland is her ambition.

Soviet newspapers assert that Japan has encouraged border disturbances at the suggestion of Germany, who would have Russia annoyed both in the Far East and the Far West. That the reported recent negotiations between Japan and Germany are significant is becoming more and more apparent.

The Japanese threat to Russia is regarded as being of great aid to Germany in its fight against the Franco-Soviet pact. Although in it France is freed from coming to the aid of the Soviet in case Japan attacks Russia, France doubts the ability of Russia to help her in the event of war with Germany if at the same time the Soviet is engaged against Japan. This, also, has an immediate bearing on League sanctions against Italy; for France and Britain are forced to depend on a strong Italy as long as Russia is not free from the ever-persistent Japanese peril.

Thus the world watches, waits to see which great powers take the long straw and which take the short in coming realignments.

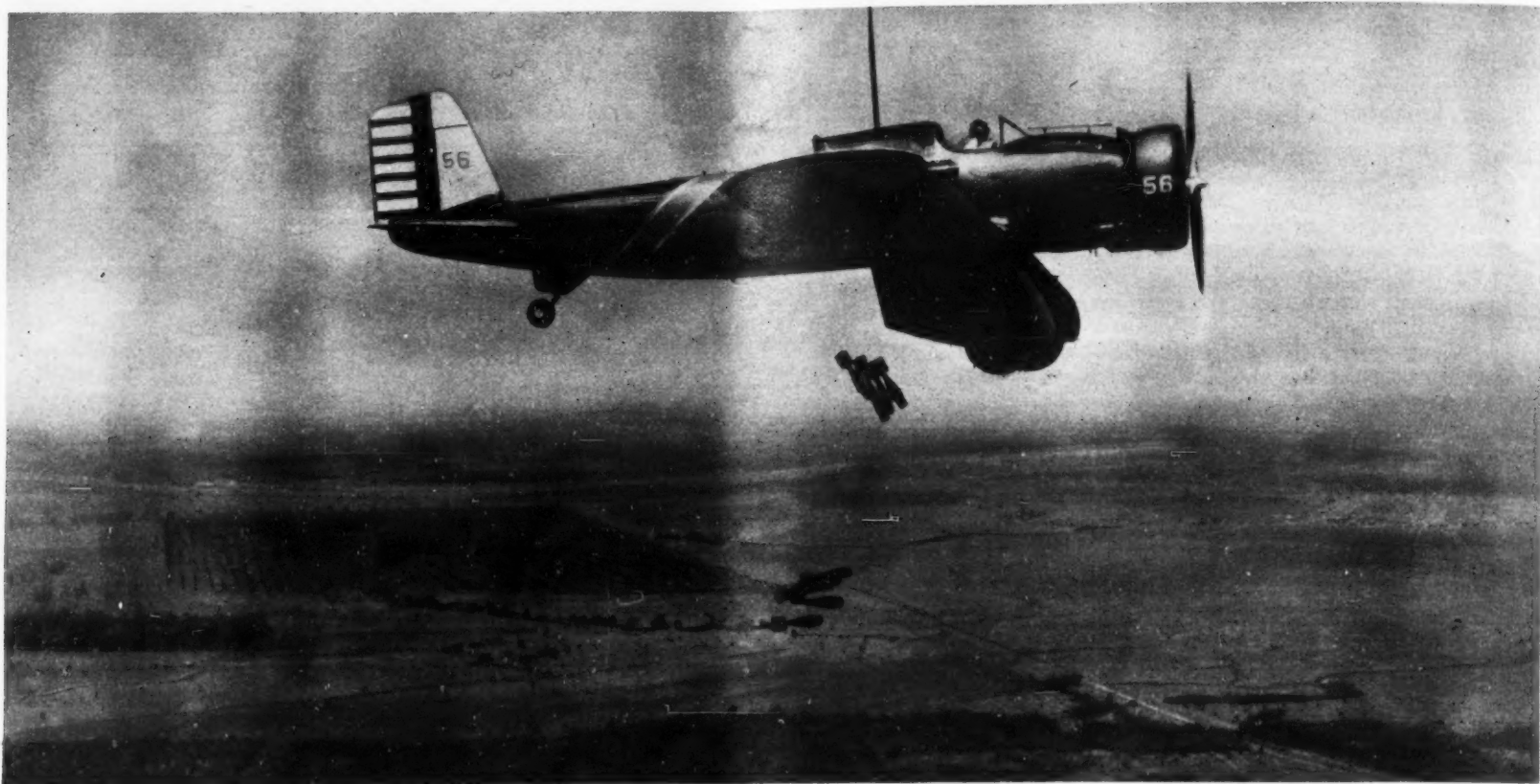


Peril No. 3: Mars on the Danube.



Peril No. 4: Japanese raids on disputed territory.

Billions for Defense at Home and Abroad

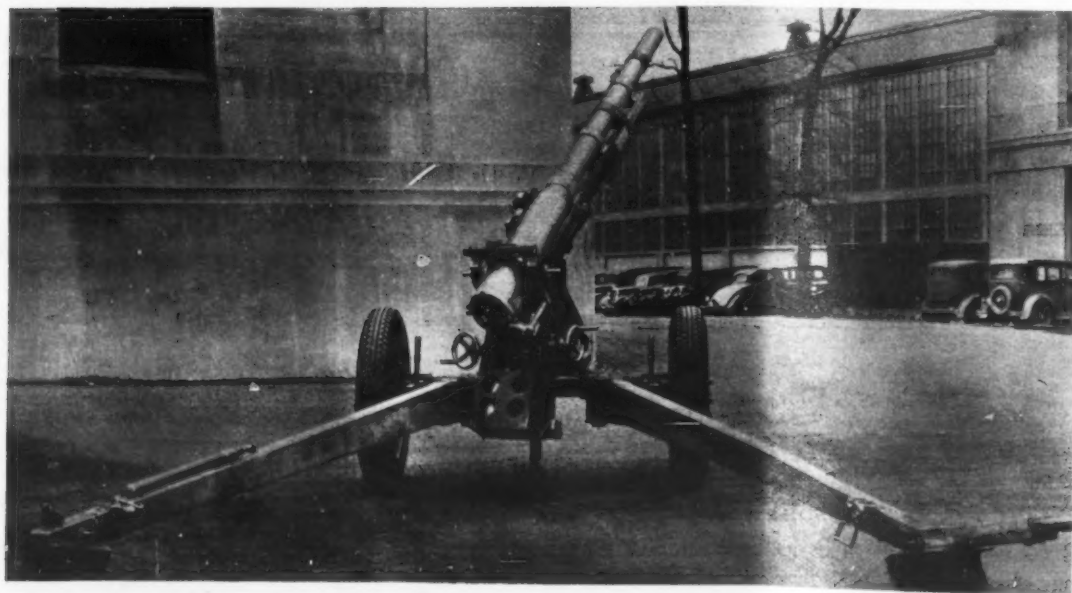


A CURTISS ATTACK PLANE DROPS ITS LOAD OF BOMBS.
When the War Department appropriation bill called for 565 new planes during the next fiscal year, some Congressmen said it wasn't enough.

TRADITIONAL ALLY OF MARS.
Despite rapid motorization of the army, the new appropriation bill provides for the purchase of 200 mules.
(Associated Press.)



GRIM WORDS FROM A GRIM MOUTH.
General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.: "Troublous times have again arrived in the world."
(Times Wide World Photos. Washington Bureau.)



TO BACK UP THE INFANTRY.
Uncle Sam's latest improvement of the French .75-mm gun. Rubber tires for swift motorized transportation, well-spread and rigid 3-point support, panoramic telescope and quadrant as well as telescope and mount suitable for use on swiftly moving targets, 45-degree elevation to give a 7½-mile range, and 85-degree lateral arc, make this weapon of the last war ready for the next.

ANNOUNCEMENT that Great Britain would seek a \$2,000,000,000 loan to prepare her army and navy for anything that may happen in Europe topped a series of warlike developments in Europe last week.

In Washington Congress threw itself into the spirit of the thing and the House of Representatives voted the largest peace-time appropriation for the War Department in history. After five days of debate it appropriated \$545,226,318, a jump of approximately \$25,000,000 from the previous year's allowance.

With the War Department's funds out of the way, so far as the lower body of Congress is concerned, Representatives turned attention to the \$567,872,400 asked for the navy.

The Air Corps, modern warfare's "first line," figured prominently in the augmented military funds. Its \$45,540,177 is an increase of \$16,038,655 over its previous year's grant. The year's program calls for 565 new planes, but even this figure failed to satisfy defense-eager Congressmen, who had looked for an addition of at least 800 new planes.

Representative William N. Rogers of New Hampshire jumped up to propose an increase from 565 to 700 planes, with an additional \$13,000,000 appropriated. An acrimonious debate ended in the retreat of the Rogers forces only after they had been told that with 750 new planes already appropriated for and ordered, the country's aircraft industry could not possibly turn out 700 more.

Russia, credited with the largest air force in Europe, has between 2,500 and 3,000 planes, according to estimates. France is credited with 1,600 machines and Britain with 1,100, while Germany expects to have 1,500 a year hence. The United States will have provided itself with 1,650 new army planes in four years ending June 30, 1937.

Members of Congress had good authority for their feeling that Uncle Sam's defenses needed free spending. General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, had told the committee that "it is perfectly evident to every one that troublous times have again arrived in the world."

Colonel Charles T. Harris, director of the planning branch of the War Department, cited figures to a New York audience last week that made the proposed appropriation look like small change. In the event of war, he said, the War Department plans call for a \$10,000,000,000 outlay the first year—considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour.



SYMBOL OF SAFETY.
(Browning Photo.)



ACCURACY REPLACES GUESSWORK.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

New York's "Finest"

WHEN President Roosevelt recently lauded the New York City Police Department as occupying "one of the highest places" among such organizations in the world, he called attention anew to the high standards demanded for police in the world's largest city.

Compared to modern New York policemen, those of the previous century, with their handlebar mustaches, protruding stomachs, long coats and tin helmets seem like caricatures. And judging by ancient records, a word from a political boss was enough then to get a youth on the force and promote him as desired.

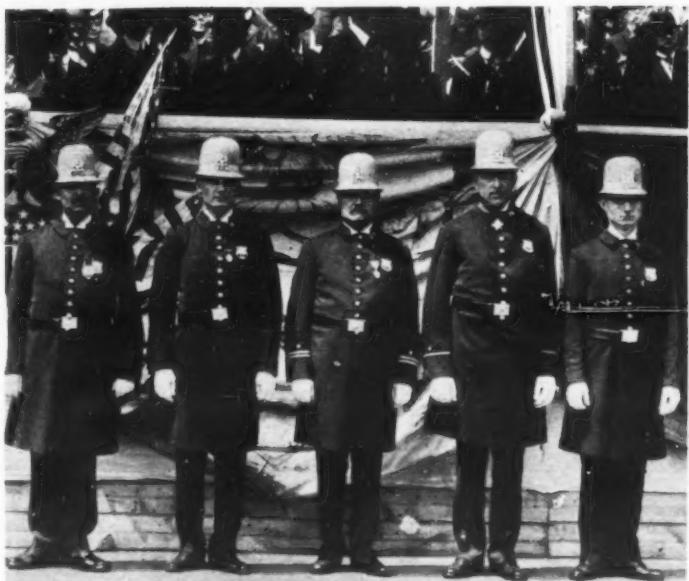
Today things are different. New York's Police Department is under civil service rules. Instead of being given a badge and gun at once, as in days gone by, applicants who pass the increasingly rigid mental and physical tests, must attend the Police Academy for several months, then serve as probationers three months before being considered members of "New York's finest."

This academy, established in 1929, supplemented by an outdoor training camp, provides intensive training in subjects which a policeman fifty years ago would have scorned—the parole system, juvenile delinquency, jiu jitsu, first aid and court procedure. In addition, the would-be policeman now studies tear gas use, operation of rackets, how to cut steel

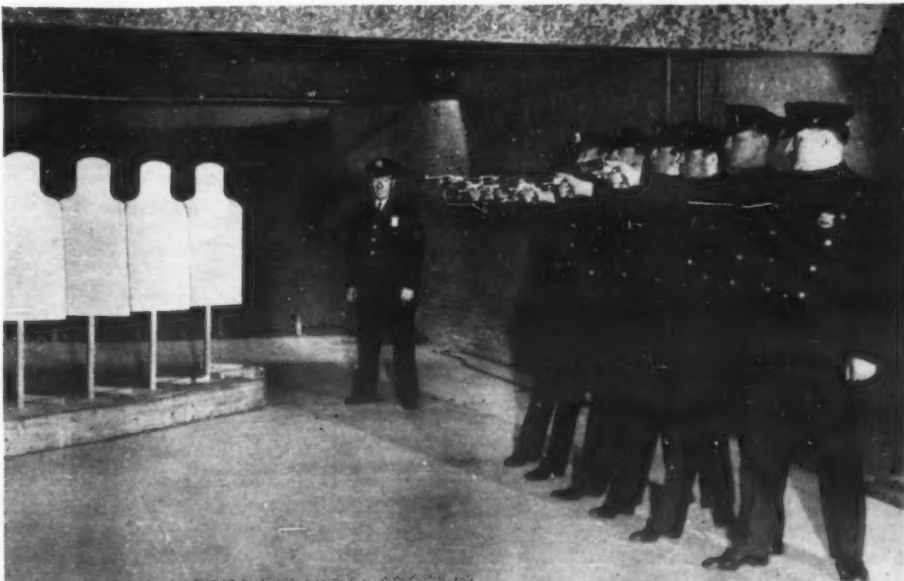
with a torch, radio operation, boxing, horsemanship, aviation and law. Those who specialize go in for micro-photography, chemistry and other phases of scientific crime detection.

Physical requirements of candidates for New York's force today are strict. The minimum height is five feet eight inches; minimum weight 140 pounds at this height; average weight 165; average age 26; perfect (20-20) vision, at least sixteen natural teeth and absolute freedom from disease are required even for entry in the police academy. Here are weeded out those whose minds are slow, those with neurotic traits, those who balk at discipline and scores who for one minor reason or another could not "stand the gaff" and measure up to the new standards. Courtesy is now taught almost as a religion. "One surly, disgruntled policeman can do more to make Bolsheviks than all the soapbox orators" the academy graduates are told.

There are eleven separate phases of special education open to force members: recruit (basic) work, school for detectives, specialists, officers, teachers, law, traffic safety, motor transportation, horsemanship, pistol, aviation. And with 20,000 policemen having to patrol, on foot, on motor-cycles and in radio cars and launches, 500 miles of streets and 600 miles of waterway, the need for intensive training is manifest.



IN BY-GONE DAYS.
(Brown Brothers.)



LEARNING TO GET THEIR MAN.
(Associated Press.)

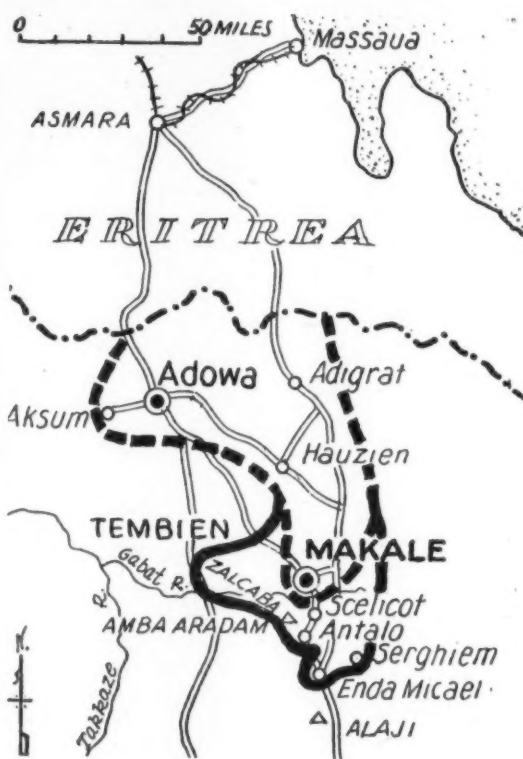
North African War and South American Peace



20,000 Ethiopian casualties, mainly due to Italian artillery.
(Associated Press Photo.)



Victorious Marshal Badoglio looks at Alaji, twenty miles ahead.
(Associated Press Photo.)



Broken line shows former Italian position, solid line new territory gained.



Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the 1933 Montevideo conference.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



The Argentine Capitol in Buenos Aires, probable meeting place.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

Rome Reports

Reports from Rome were accurate, Italy last week won its greatest victory thus far in its campaign in Northern Ethiopia. In a six-day battle during which rains poured, 70,000 white Italian troops (natives for some unknown reason being held in reserve) were said to have defeated 80,000 Ethiopians in the Makale district and captured important positions in a fifteen-mile advance. The Italians reported 20,000 Ethiopian and 1,500 Italian casualties. Although no word had been received from Ethiopia by the time this magazine went to press, Marshal Badoglio praised his enemies and said that Ras Mulugheta's men made a heroic stand against Italian big guns, planes and infantry.

The probable significance of this biggest victory of the Italians is that the capture of Amba Aradam, the 10,000-foot mountain fortress, clears the way for an Italian advance on Alaji, the second natural fortress, twenty-five miles further on. If Alaji is taken, the Italians will have a relatively open road to Addis Ababa. This Amba Alaji is the famous ridge that the Italian expedition of 1896 reached before the Ethiopians cut the army to pieces in one of the greatest defeats Italy ever suffered.

Ethiopian chieftains, Ras Seyoum and Ras Kassa, who occupy the mountainous Tambien sector west of Makale, are reported cut off because the new Italian advances leave only one way of retreat open to them, and the rains threaten it. Thus Italians in Makale, fearful of isolation, will be somewhat relieved.

Italians hope that their victory will lower Ethiopian morale and lift their own, giving Italians at home new courage to fight sanctions. News of the victory in Rome, however, brought no popular manifestation of enthusiasm, either because of a rain that kept people inside or because Rome has heard so many cries of victory in the past.

New World Harmony

Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S invitation to the heads of twenty republics of the Western Hemisphere to consult on means to make war impossible among themselves was a natural outgrowth of the policy of Latin-American conciliation which has marked his administration.

The recent peace protocol signed by Paraguay and Bolivia, ending the Chaco war, brought to a conclusion the last vestige of armed conflict among the members of the Pan American Union, and Mr. Roosevelt seized on the occasion to issue his invitation.

When the President announced his "good neighbor" policy, which was to be the keystone of this country's foreign relations, Bolivia and Paraguay were engaged in a bloody struggle and Colombia and Peru were preparing for a war over a jungle river port called Leticia. Mr. Roosevelt, accordingly, authorized Secretary of State Hull at the Pan American Conference in Montevideo in December, 1933, to throw the influence of this country on the side of machinery for peace.

As a preliminary gesture, Mr. Hull told the assembled delegates that the United States had no intention of armed intervention in the internal affairs of any Latin-American country. He then arranged for the passage of a resolution urging all members of the Pan American Union to ratify five peace pacts to insure machinery for pacific settlement of any disputes which might arise among them. Not all of the countries have as yet carried out the object of this resolution, and completion of such action would doubtless be again urged at the proposed conference.

The philosophy behind this policy is not one of mere idealistic regard for the sovereignty of less powerful countries. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull are convinced that the future economic security of the United States will be bound up to a large degree with that of Latin America.

Norway Wins Winter Olympics: U. S. Fifth

FINAL POINT SCORE.

Norway	121
Germany	57
Sweden	49
Finland	41
United States	35½
Austria	29½
Great Britain	25
Switzerland	23
Canada	9
Czechoslovakia	7
Hungary	7
Belgium	5
France	4
Netherlands	4
Italy	3
Japan	3
Poland	2

(Points are unofficial, computed on a 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis.)



AMERICA'S OLYMPIC WINNERS.

Alan Washbond, brake, and Ivan Brown, driver, who took the title for the two-man bobsled team.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE Winter Olympic games are over, ending with the blaze of color and the pomp of pageantry which mark most events in Germany today, and the United States which had argued long over sending athletes to the Nazi-sponsored tournament came out with a single title—the two-man bobsled championship. Ivan Brown of Keene Valley, N. Y., drove the steel-runnered lightning bolt down the icy declivity to victory, with Alan Washbond at the brake.

From an attendance standpoint, the fortnight of spectacular contests in the picturesque village of Garmisch-Partenkirchen was impressive. The total audiences numbered more than 1,000,000. As a spectacle, the entire Winter event came up fully to Nazi Germany's standards. Reichsfuehrer Hitler was there, both on the opening and closing days with scores of other Berlin notables.

Champions in Olympic Games BOBSLEDDING

Four-Man — Switzerland (Pierre Musy, driver).

*Two-Man—United States (Ivan Brown, driver; Alan Washbond, brake).

FIGURE SKATING.

*Men—Karl Schafer, Austria.

*Women—Miss Sonja Henie, Norway.

Pairs—Miss Maxi Herbert and Ernst Baier, Germany.

SPEED SKATING.

500 Meters—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.

1,500 Meters—Charles Mathisen, Norway.

5,000 Meters—Ballangrud.

10,000 Meters—Ballangrud.

HOCKEY.

Great Britain.

SKIING.

*Jumping—Birger Ruud, Norway.

Combined Downhill-Slalom — Franz Pfner, Germany.

18-Kilometer Cross Country—Erik Larsson, Sweden.

50-Kilometer Cross Country—Elis Viklund, Sweden.

Combined 18-Kilometer Cross Country and Jump—Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway.

40-Kilometer Relay—Finland (Sulo Nurmela, Klaes Karppinen, Matti Lahde and Kalle Jalkanen).

Women's Combined Downhill-Slalom—Miss Christel Cranz, Germany.

TEAM.

(Unofficial.)

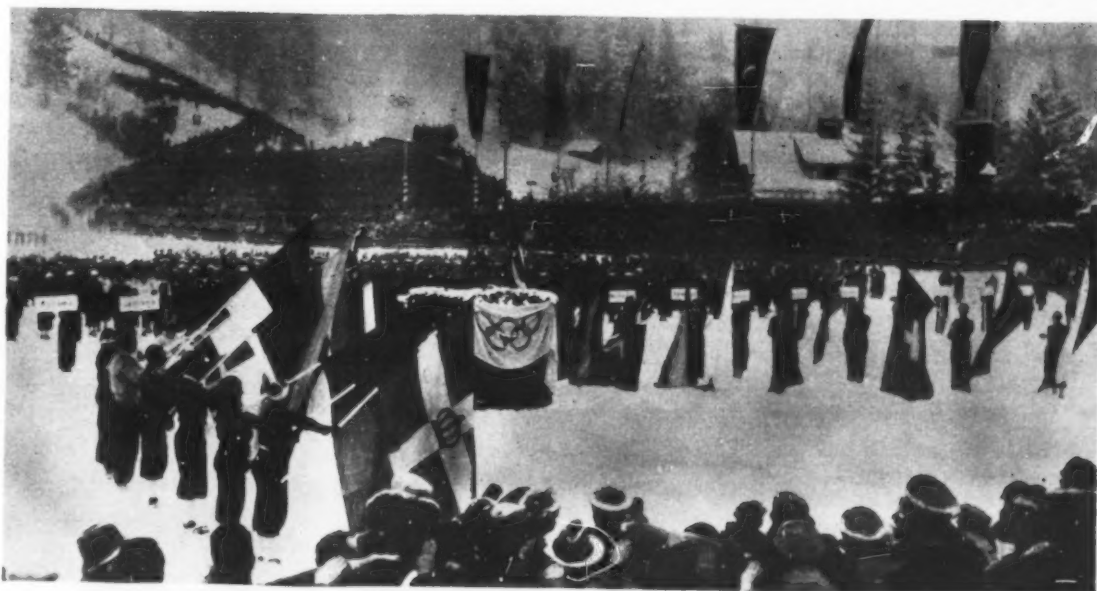
Norway.

*Retained title.



WHERE ALL NATIONS ARE ONE.

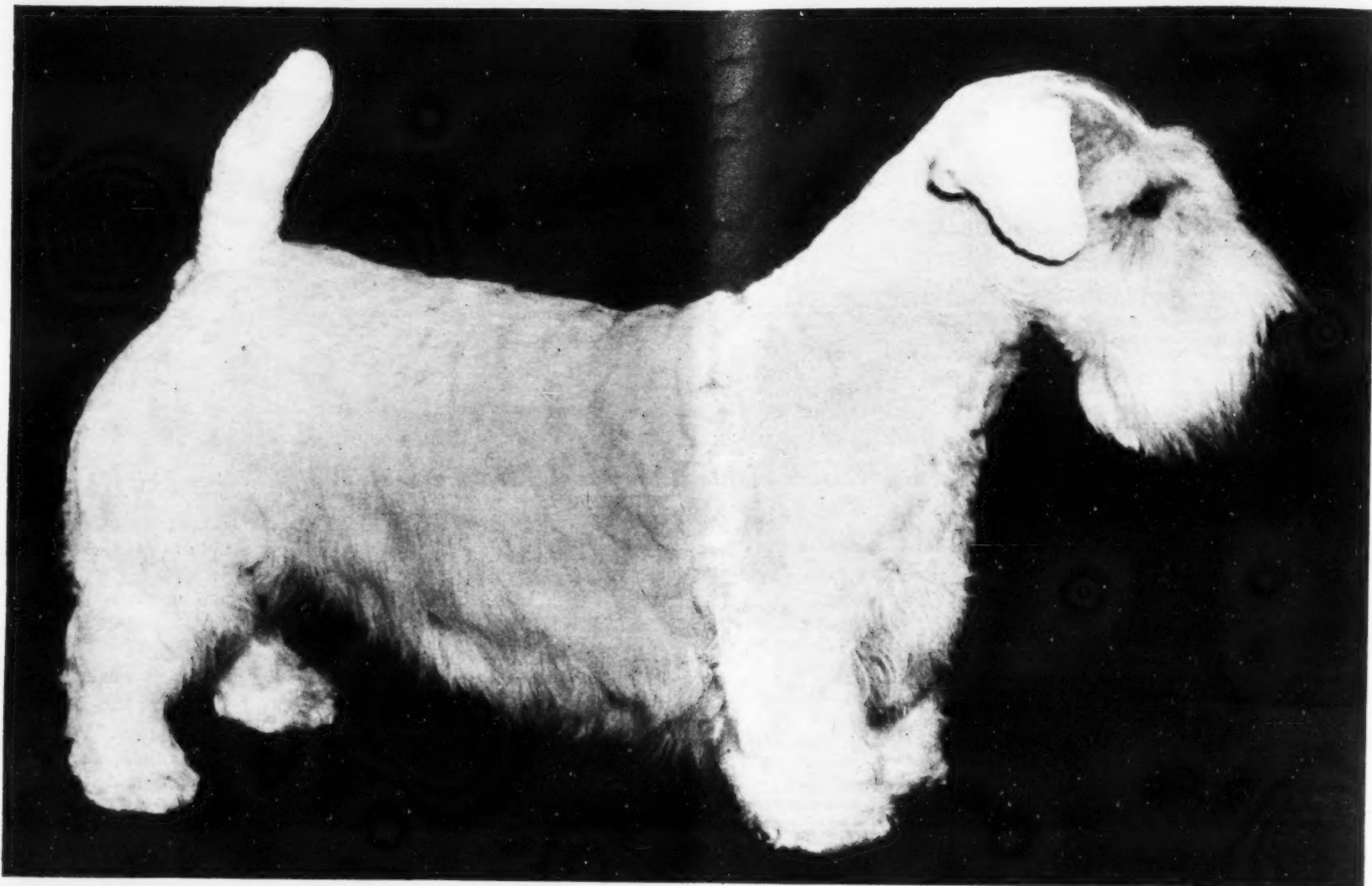
Standard-bearers at the foot of the ski slopes.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A TIME FOR FLAGS AND SALUTES.

The opening ceremonies of the Winter Olympics.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A Sealyham Supplants a Poodle



NUNSOE DUC DE LA TERRACE.

To calm his nerves, last year's winner went for a five-mile walk just before the judging of the best in show. Despite this precaution, however, he was unable to repeat his last year's victory. The poodle was adjudged the best non-sporting dog again this year, however.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

CHAMPION MISTER REYNAL'S MONARD, receiving the James Mortimer Memorial Silver Trophy, which he won as the best American-bred dog in the show, from Harry K. Caesar.



ADJUDGED THE BEST DOG IN THE SHOW:
Champion St. Margaret Magnificent of Clairedale.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A SHORT-LEGGED, hammer-headed little dog-aristocrat waddled through three days of confinement and noise last week to emerge as America's Number One Dog: best in show at the Westminster Kennel Club's sixteenth annual dog show at Madison Square Garden.

His name is Champion St. Margaret Magnificent of Clairedale, and he is a Sealyham. He received a silver bowl—a little large for him to use in eating—as the official insignia of his victory over Mrs. Sherman Hoyt's snowy white poodle, Champion Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace of Blakeen, last year's winner.

Theoretically every one of the 2,920 dogs, of 76 different breeds, which were packed into the Garden basement during the three days of the show, was a contender for the honor St. Margaret won. He had first to prove he was the best Sealyham. Then he had to prove he was the best terrier. And finally, in the climax of the show, he came out against the winners of the five other variety groups, including Nunsoe, the best non-sporting dog in the show.

A harrier, one of a mere seven entered in the show, won the second most coveted award as the best American-bred dog in the show. Amory L. Haskell's Champion Mr. Reynal's Monard was beaten by a greyhound in the hound group, but later carried off the James Mortimer Memorial Trophy for the best home-bred dog.

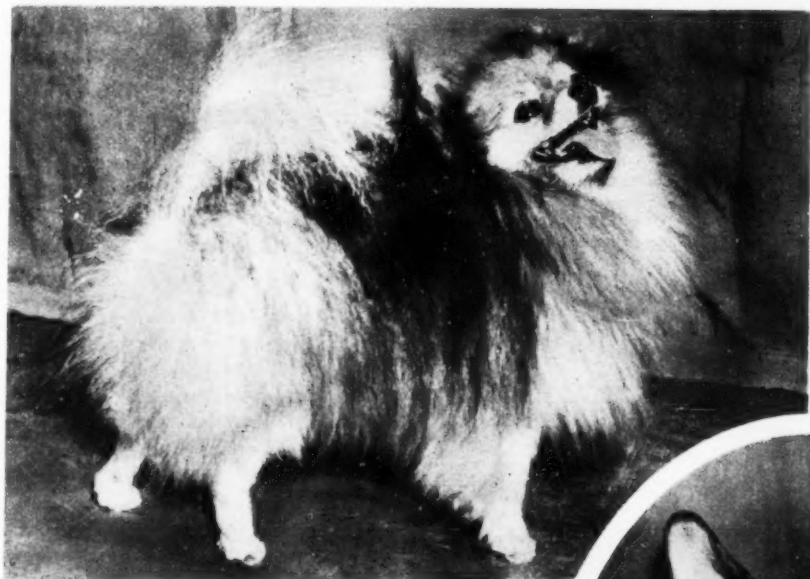
Dachshunds held their own as this country's most popular dog, judging from the 178 entered in the show. Next most numerous were Scottish Terriers, with Cocker Spaniels third. The easiest victory was won by Bessie Blue, an otterhound which carried off three blue ribbons for that breed. Bessie Blue was the only otterhound in the show.

At the Westminster Dog Show



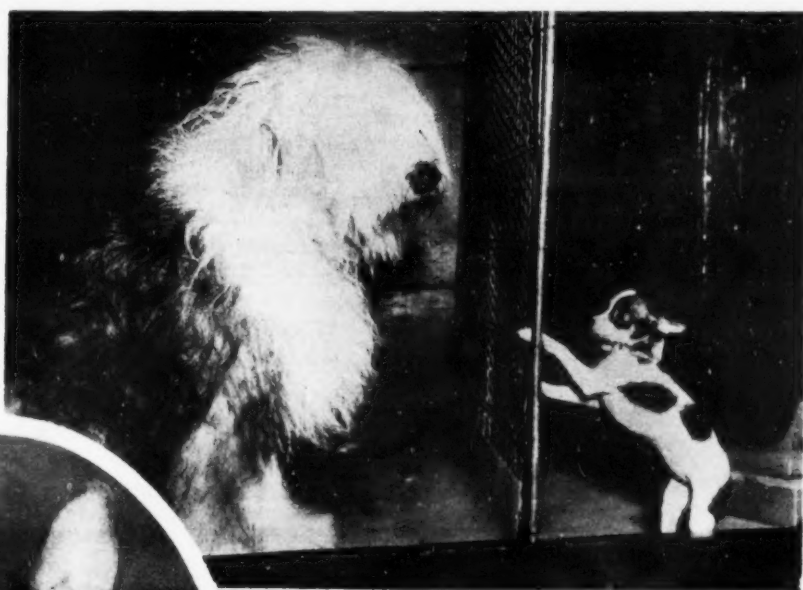
THE CLIMAX AT THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

With the twelve rings used in the earlier judging thrown into one large ring, and spectators filling the stands, C. Frederick Nielson of Shrewsbury, N. J. (in center, in evening clothes) appraises the relative merits of the winners of the six variety groups.



THE BEST TOY DOG.

Mrs. Andrew W. Rose's pomeranian Champion Salisbury Sensation.



IN THE BENCHES DOWNSTAIRS.

A 1½-pound Chihuahua tries to make friends with an old English sheepdog.



THE BEST WORKING DOG.

Giralda Farms' German shepherd, Champion Dewet von der Starrenburg.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE BEST SPORTING DOG (GUN).

Mrs. Cheever Porter's Irish setter Champion Milson O'Boy.



THE BEST SPORTING DOG (HOUNDS).

Windholme Kennels' greyhound White Rose of Bovey.

FOOTNOTES ON A WEEK'S HEADLINERS

SOVIET ARMY STRATEGIST

MARSHAL MIKHAIL TUKHACHEVSKY, who has been in Paris in connection with discussions of Franco-Russian military cooperation, has risen to top rank in the Soviet



Marshal Tukhachevsky
(Wide World)

Army despite the handicap of aristocratic origin. He was born in 1893, the son of a noble in the Eastern Ukraine who was forced to sell his estate but retained enough money to send the boy to the Alexandrovsky Military Academy.

The future marshal was graduated in 1914 with high honors, served for eight months in the Czarist armies and then was captured by the Germans. After five unsuccessful attempts to escape, he managed to slip through the German lines in October of 1917, joined the revolutionary cause and soon became a Communist.

In the Fall of 1918, when only 25, he was made commander of the first Red Army, 30,000 strong, and played an important part in the defeat of the "White" forces. He was commander-in-chief on the whole Polish front in 1920 and led his army to the gates of Warsaw.

BARNARD COLLEGE DEAN

MISS VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, honored in New York on her completion of twenty-five years of service as dean of Barnard College, notes with shrewd eyes marked differences between the college girl of yesterday and the one of today, but advises them that however important careers may be, marriage and the rearing of children are even more important. "Whatever work you do, do it with distinction even if it's only washing dishes," she urges.

Dean Gildersleeve, now nearing 60, is the daughter of a former Supreme Court Justice in New York, and her entire career has centered near Barnard. She was graduated there in 1899, took her M. A. at Columbia next year, and then joined the Barnard faculty.



Dean Gildersleeve
(Selby)

"MOST CENSORED PLAYWRIGHT"

LAURENCE HOUSMAN, veteran British author and artist, has to come to New York to see a production of his "Victoria Regina," for the British ban against stage portrayals of contemporary or recent members of the royal family keeps it out of London theatres.



Laurence Housman
(Wide World)

Mr. Housman boasts of being the most censored of British playwrights. Bernard Shaw, he points out, has had only four plays censored while his own total is thirty-two, and several royal deaths must occur before much of his work is acceptable in theatres in his native land.

He is a handsome distinguished gentleman of 70, with neatly trimmed beard and mustache. His first book was published in 1893 and he has added annually to the list until now the number runs a close race with the number of his years.

By OMAR HITE

19-YEAR-OLD POLITICIAN

MISS ROSE LONG, 19-year-old daughter of the late Huey P. Long, promises to be one of Mrs. Rose McConnell Long's most valuable assistants in her year's stay in the United



Miss Rose Long
(Wide World)

States Senate. When the new Senator hesitated over questions in her first Washington press conference, the daughter was quick to come to her rescue and seemed to know all the answers. She was emphatic in expressing the belief that "as time goes on people will better realize and appreciate" her father's work. Throughout the day's ceremonies, she remained calm.

Miss Long, an attractive brunette, attended high school in Baton Rouge when her father was Governor and then continued her studies in New Orleans. Two years ago she transferred from Newcomb College in New Orleans to Louisiana State University, where she made an excellent record in the arts and sciences. She took an active part in student politics and campaigned for her brother Russell when he was elected president of the freshman class.

The brother is returning to the university, but Miss Long is to remain in Washington with her mother. She made a beginning of participation in capital activities by attending the White House Congressional reception with Senator Hattie Caraway and young Lester Caraway, and there chatted with President Roosevelt and Mrs. Borah. The brother resembles the father in physical appearance, but the daughter seems to have inherited some of his distinctive mental traits.

"BROKE AGAIN" AT 74

ANOTHER chapter in the amazing career of William C. Durant, one-time wizard of the motor world and the stock ticker, was written when he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the age of 74, listing liabilities of \$941,231 and assets of \$250 in wearing apparel.

Mr. Durant, grandson of a Michigan Governor of the Sixties, has been a figure in big business since 1886, when he was one of the founders of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, which in a few years attained an annual production of 150,000 carriages. Big as that was, he saw greater possibilities in automobiles and in 1905 organized the Buick Motor Car Company. Three years later he used it as the nucleus for General Motors, but expanded it so rapidly he was unable to retain control. In 1915 he regained control and added the \$80,000,000 Chevrolet corporation to it, but was ousted five years later after suffering stock market losses estimated as high as \$100,000,000.

Undiscouraged, he came back in 1921 with Durant Motors, Inc., but in the booming Twenties he was known more as a Wall Street speculator than as an automobile producer, and along about 1927 was credited with having cleared \$40,000,000 in stocks.

Rumor has it that he foresaw the 1929 crash and could have escaped from the market with millions if he had not attempted to rescue friends who had speculated heavily on his advice.



W. C. Durant
(Associated Press)

WOMAN ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

TO Dame Laura Knight, famous British painter of scenes of the theatre, dressing room, ballet and circus, goes the distinction of being the first woman appointed to full membership in the Royal Academy since its foundation 167 years ago. Two women were original members in 1769, but since that time only two women have shared with Mrs. Knight even the honor of associate membership, accorded to her in 1927.

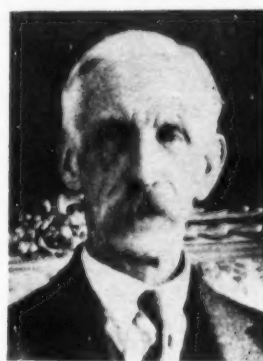


Dame Laura Knight
(Wide World)

She was created a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, equivalent to knighthood for a man, in 1929. Her husband, Harold Knight, to whom she was married in 1903, also is a distinguished artist, and she believes that marriage "can only assist creative work and cannot possibly hinder it." She and her husband do not work in the same studio and he never sees her canvases until they are nearly done so that his criticisms may not affect her style.

EXPERT IN VITAMINS

NO one man can lay claim to being the discoverer of vitamins, but in the basic research which led to their becoming known no one takes precedence over Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who has been appointed to the Harvard faculty for the academic year beginning next September.



Sir Frederick Hopkins
(Wide World)

Sir Frederick — he was knighted in 1925 — has been Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Cambridge since 1914. As early as 1906 he published preliminary reports on experiments dealing with those accessory factors in foods afterward to be known as vitamins. In that year also he laid the foundation of present knowledge of the chemistry of muscular contraction by his researches into lactic-acid production in muscle.

The Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to him in 1929 and he has received many other scientific honors. He is 74 years old.

EXPONENT OF BEETHOVEN

ARTUR SCHNABEL, who is launched on the ambitious task of playing all of the thirty-two Beethoven sonatas for the piano in seven successive Wednesday evening recitals in New York, is generally regarded as the foremost exponent of Beethoven in the concert world.

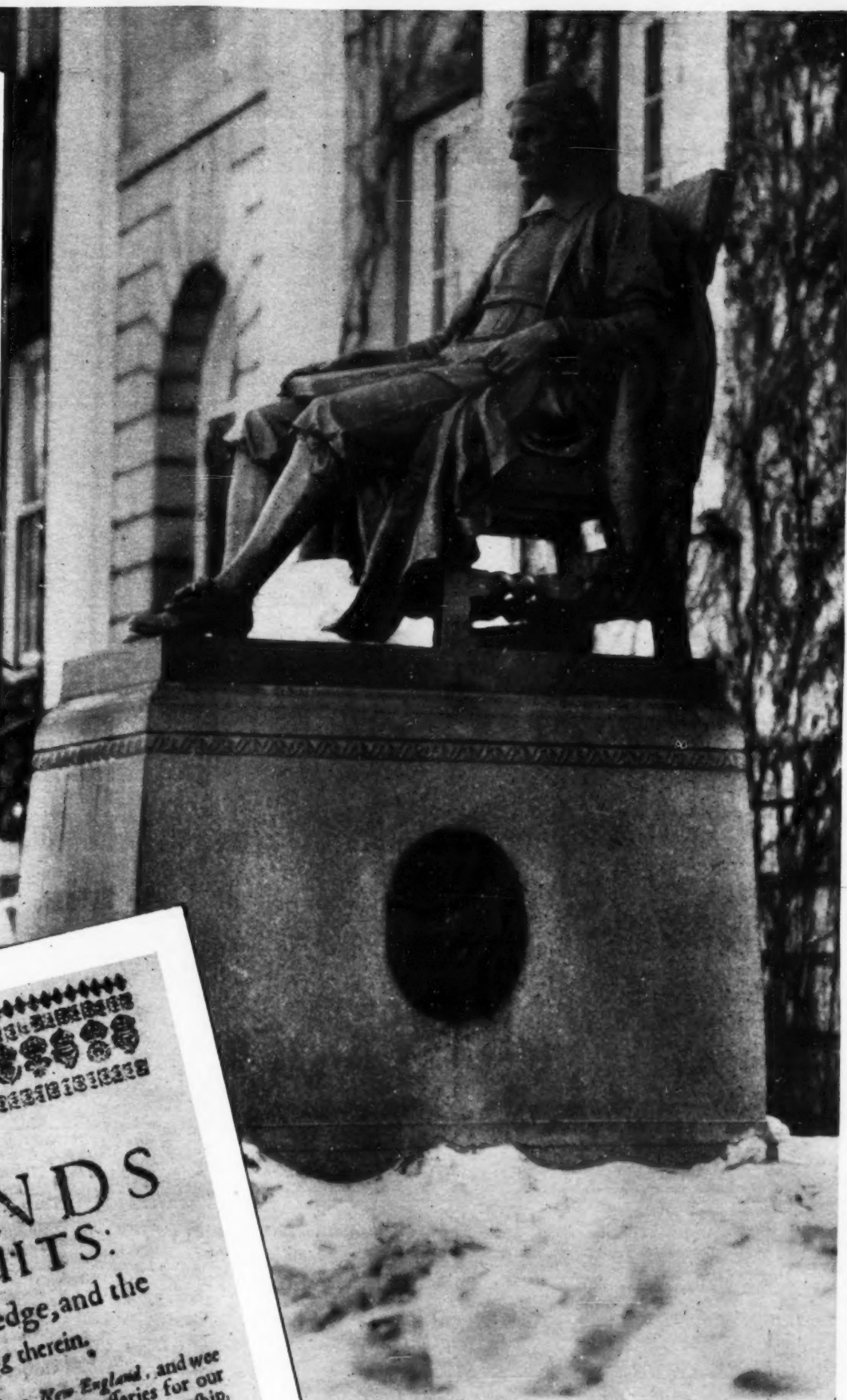
Mr. Schnabel, famous also as teacher and composer, was born at Lipnik, Carinthia, Austria, and received his only regular piano instruction from Leschetizky between the ages of 10 and 15. He is among the highest paid artists, and an expert figured out a couple of years ago that in his London season he averaged \$350 each for the Beethoven sonatas he played, whereas the composer at the height of his fame received only \$300 each for writing them.



Artur Schnabel.
(Wide World.)

MID - WEEK PICTORIAL

HARVARD'S 300TH BIRTHDAY



JOHN HARVARD,

A statue by Daniel Chester French, which stands now before Massachusetts Hall, oldest building in the Harvard "Yard." Actually, however, the statue is not of John Harvard but of what the sculptor, having no sketch or portrait of any kind to guide him, thought the English dissenter preacher might have been

NEW ENGLANDS FIRST FRUITS:

2. In respect of the Colledge, and the proceedings of Learning therein.

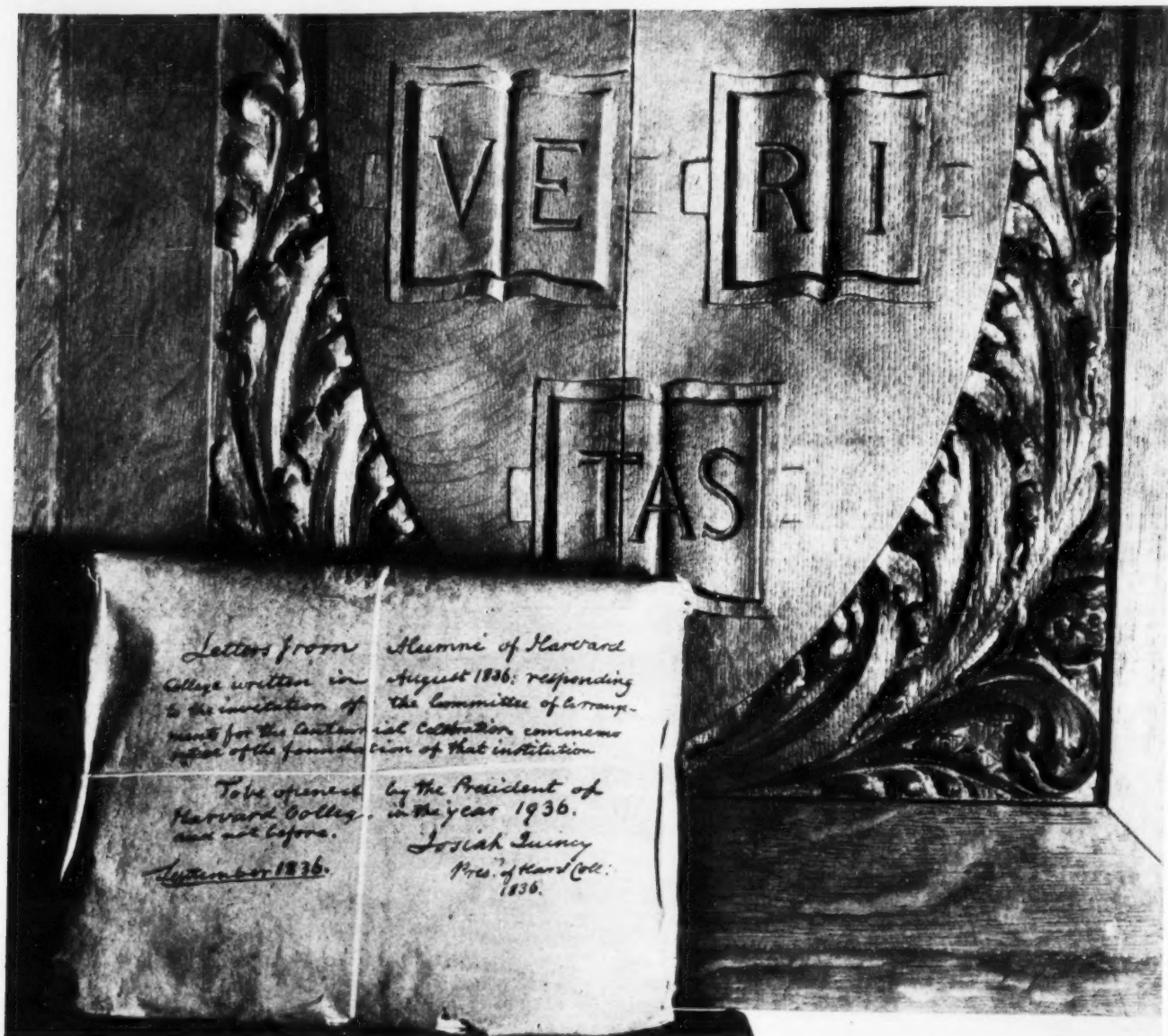
After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessities for our liveli-hood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship, and settled the Civill Government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning, and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading our present Ministers shall liem the Dull. to the Churches, when our pretent Ministers shall liem the Dull. And as wee were thinking and conluting how to effect this great Work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly Gentleman, and a lover of Learning; there living amongst us) to give the one halfe of his Estate (it being in all about 1700 l.) towards the erecting of a Colledge, and all his Library; after him another gave 300. l. others after them cast in more, and the publique hand of the State added the rest: the Colledge was, by common consent, appointed to be at Cambridge, (a place very pleasant and accomodate, and is called (according to the name of the first founder) Harvard Colledge.

The Edifice is very faire and comely within and without, having

"New England's First Fruits" is a promotion pamphlet of twenty-six pages published in 1643 to encourage the "right kind of people" from the Old World to settle in New England. The first page of the only perfect copy in existence was photographed through the courtesy of the Morgan Library.

HARVARD SCENES NEVER BEFORE IN THE CAMERA'S EYE

Message Out of the Past



NO one knows the message inside the packet shown here. No one knows because President Josiah Quincy of Harvard in 1836 sealed it and said that it was not to be opened for 100 years. Thus a 100-year-old mystery is to be disclosed in September, when President James Bryant Conant of Harvard will read whatever it was that men of a century ago thought he should know.

The packet contains acceptances by alumni to invitations extended them by President Josiah Quincy to attend the 200th anniversary celebration in the year 1836. But not even President Conant knows why President Quincy chose to have the contents of these letters remain a secret for 100 years guarded carefully in the archives of the Widener Library. Harvard authorities, however, disparage the significance of this collective message from the past.

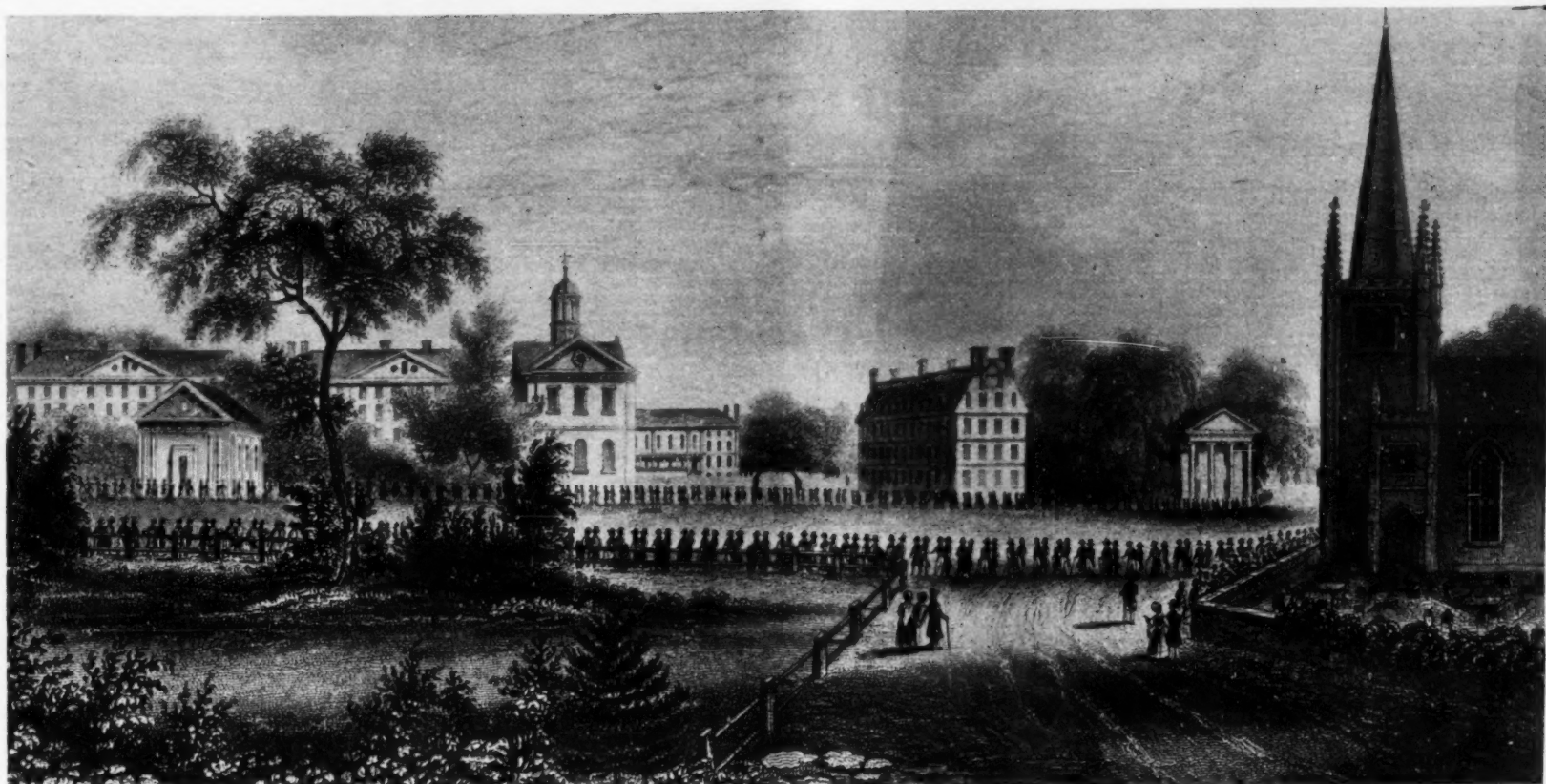


From JOSIAH QUINCY, 1836.



To JAMES BRYANT CONANT, 1936

Growth of a Hundred Years



HARVARD WHEN THE PACKET WAS SEALED—1836.

The academic procession, Sept. 8, 1836, at Harvard's 200th anniversary. Eliza S. Quincy, oldest daughter of Josiah Quincy, made the drawing.

WHERE THE PACKET WILL BE OPENED—1936.

The Charles River and the buildings of the university. At the top of the picture is Memorial Hall, with the new chapel just below it, to the left of which is the "ancestral" yard. The square building is the Widener Library, below which are the dormitories of the "Gold Coast." Along the river are the magnificent new Houses (from left to right) Eliot, Winthrop and Leverett with Lowell House just behind. Harvard Square and the First Church are just to the left of the center of the picture.



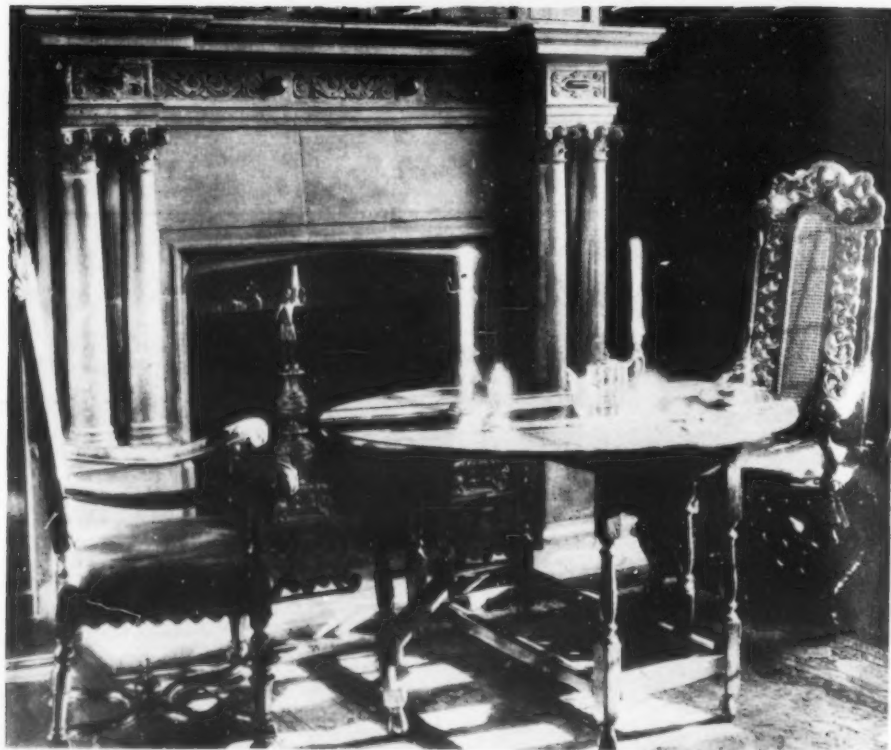
A new Harvard of the present age. The Business School, across the river and facing the impressive brick masses of the new houses. At the left is the Larz Anderson Bridge, which leads to the Stadium and Soldiers Field. The old Weld boathouse is on the far side of the bridge.



An impromptu piano trio in a corner of the Commons of The Harvard Union, gathering place for serious eating as well as social intercourse for freshmen exclusively.

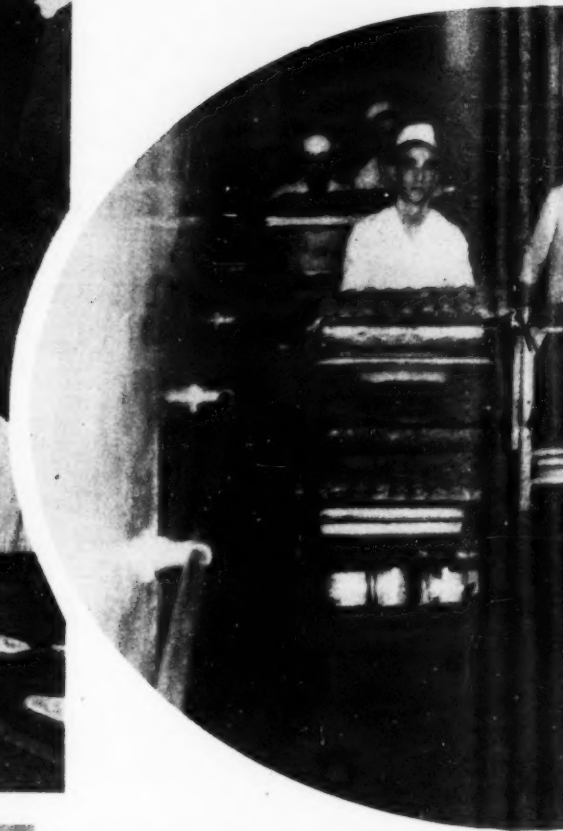


For relaxation from the mental gymnastics of education, these young men retire to a quiet corner in the common room of Adams House and play the relatively simple game of chess.

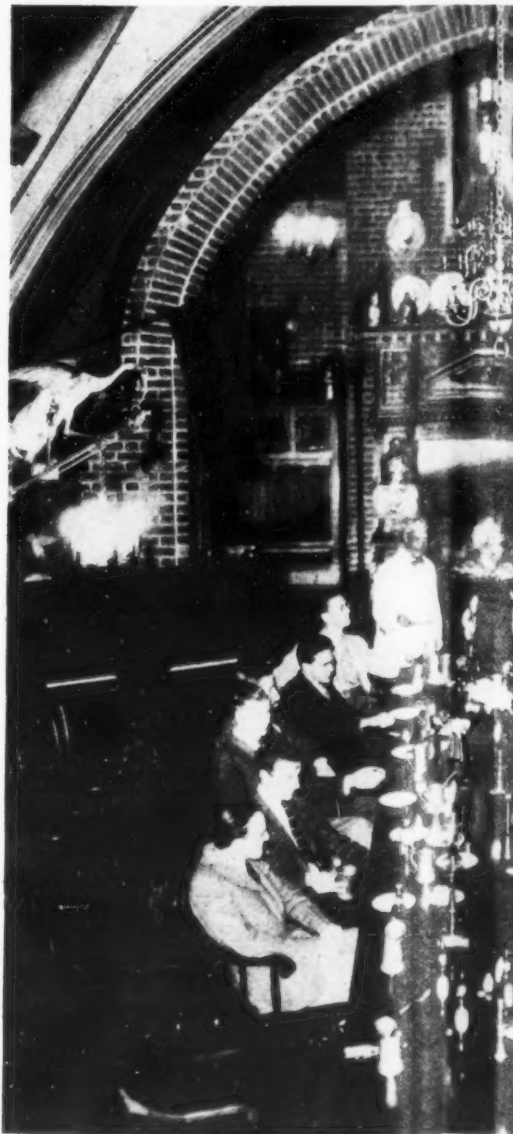


A mute link with the past. A silver tea set wrought by an early master silversmith, one Paul Revere. Like many another treasure, this has come to stay at Harvard.

H u m a n H



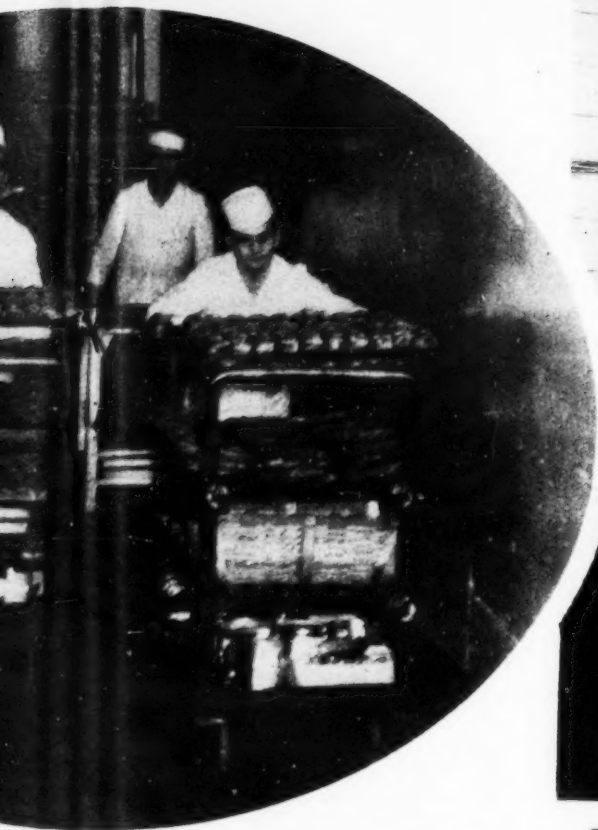
Harvard's central feeding plant is a scientific in the basement of Leverett House from v through dustproof, changing-temperature-proc other houses. This photo shows men transp cooled food perambulators. Eighteen hundre five separate buildings with



The "Harvard Lampoon," oldest humorous per club, and a very swanky one at that. Here w in its own banq

PHOTOS BY JAM

n Harvard

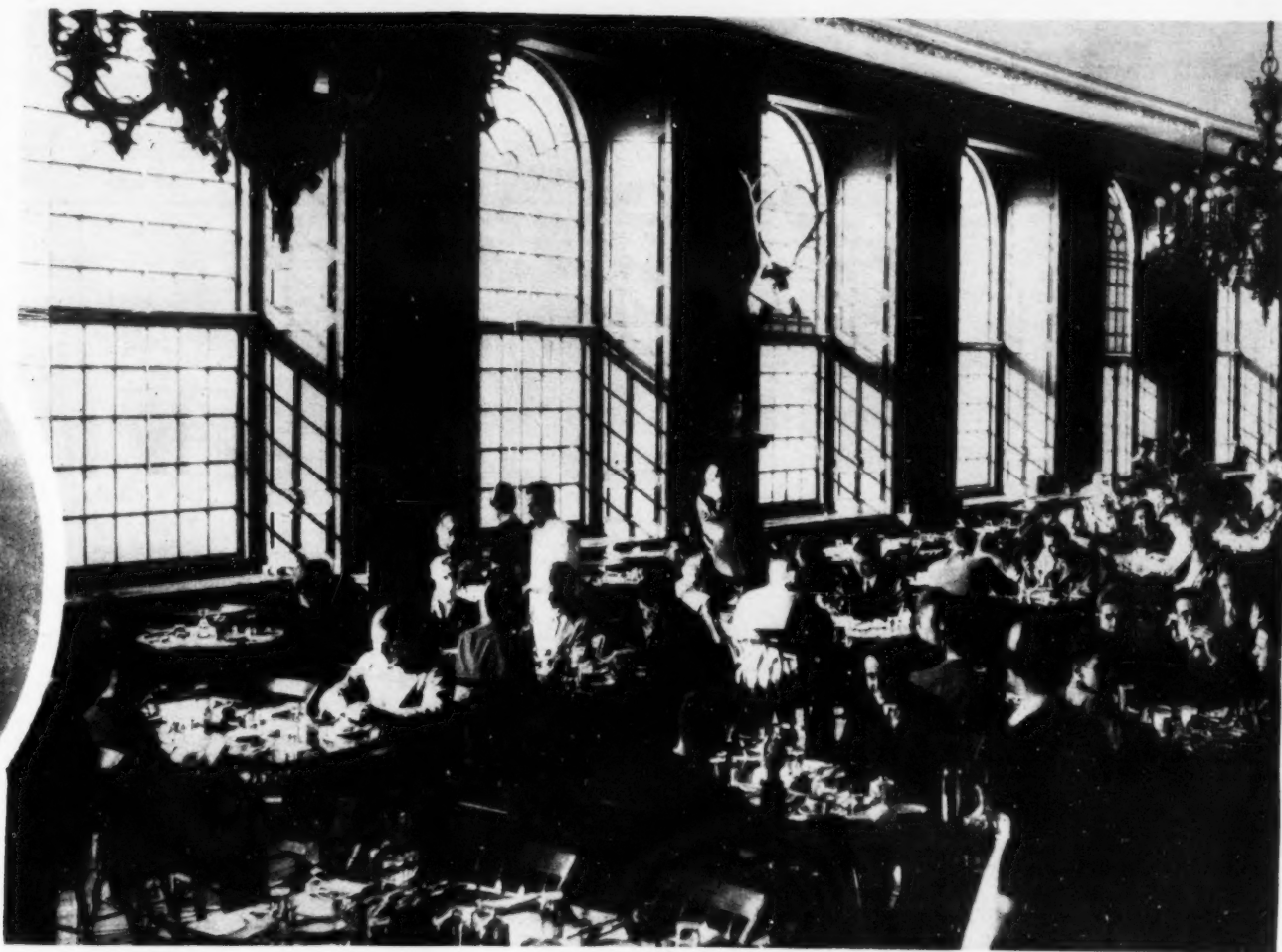


...a scientifically conceived kitchen and commissary house from which hot and cold dishes are rushed through temperature-proof tunnels into the dining halls of four men transporting food on electrically heated and sixteen hundred persons are served course dinners in buildings within forty-five minutes.



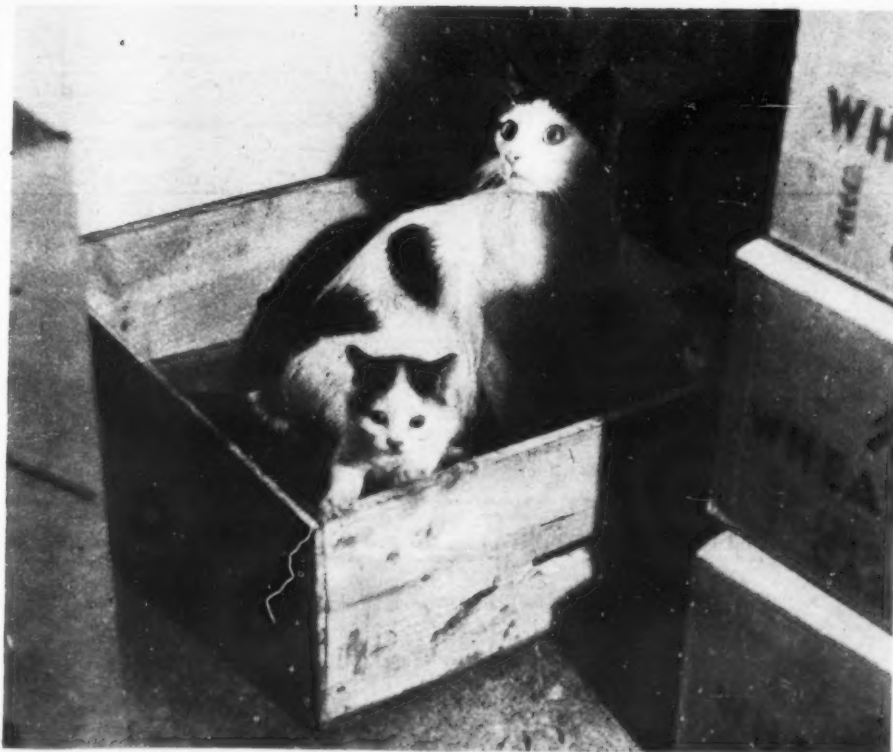
...morous periodical in the United States, is also a student. Here we see one of the periodical's banquets in its own banquet hall.

BY JAMES E. ABBE.



Harvard students say they are not "Radcliffe-conscious," either because of Radcliffe's accessibility or because a tradition classifies all Radcliffe girls as "blue stockings" !!!

"Miss Harvard," official mouse killer of the central feeding plant, starts raising a family to carry on her essential work.



McKinlock dining room, one of the five food terminals of Harvard's unique commissary. Students pay only \$8.50 a week for twenty-one meals.



These —

Dean Pound of Harvard Law School is seated behind his circular desk, which somewhat resembles an information bureau and is, as a matter of fact, when the dean himself is seated behind it. He says this desk enables him to keep five jobs rotating at a time. It is rumored that when a student faces "the judge" he learns for once and all time what it feels like to be on the witness stand and even how it feels to be prisoner at the bar.



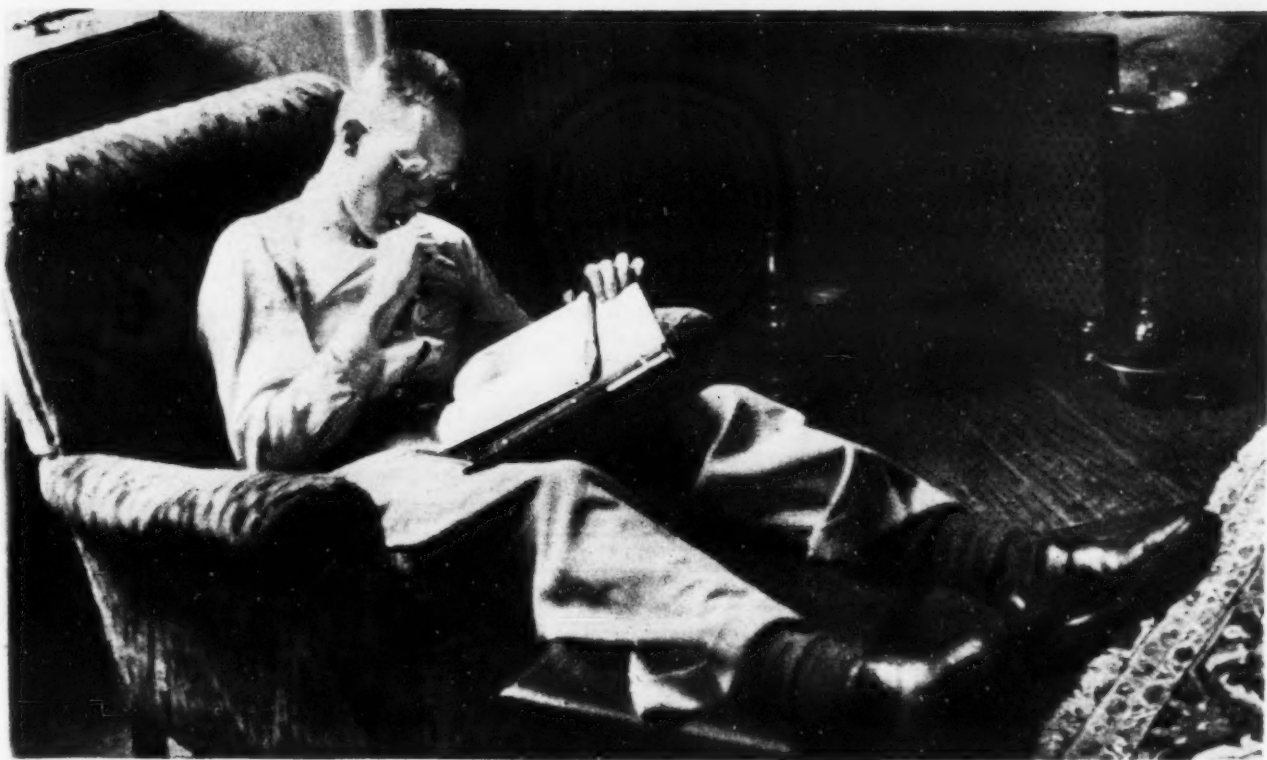
This is Harvard's most inaccessible professor, Felix Frankfurter. He broke a long established precedent by letting a photographer into his sanctum. Professor Frankfurter is credited by some with being the father of the New Deal, and has sponsored many of the "college professors" and young lawyers who play such conspicuous rôles in the "brain trust."



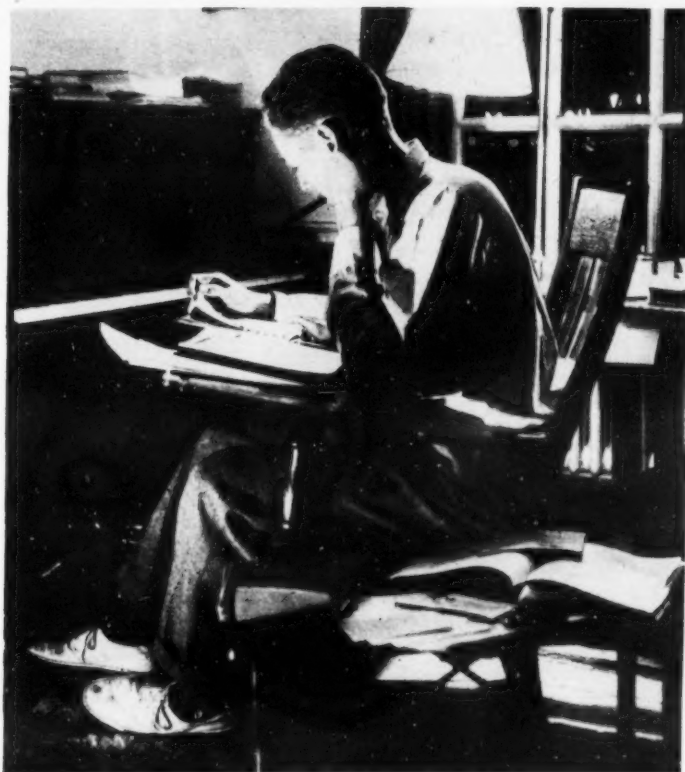
There are two kinds of tutors at Harvard, official and unofficial. The official kind is made up mostly of graduate students who are given thirty or so individual undergraduates to take under their wing. The unofficial tutor, however, is often a more dynamic person. He usually is affiliated with one of the cramming schools, which are known as "the widows," where concentrated knowledge is hurled at the last minute before examinations into the massed ranks of undergraduates who dallied through the lectures of official faculty members and suddenly awoke to the realization that examinations were imminent. Here we have a tutor glowering over his class in the manner of a football coach. Concentration is on "History One," due next morning.

Make These Study

Recently a professor carried on experiments to see whether the raising of the feet above the head lifted the "I. Q." This fellow ought to make above-average in whatever he's studying.



In a "House" reading room.



A student burns the midnight electricity in his private study.



The portrait of an earlier Harvard man looks down compassionately upon two undergraduates studying for examinations.



Below

MARKED MEN.

Even more than a cropped haircut, the carrying of a dirty, dusty, worn-out green bag in which one puts such things as books, is typical of the Harvard life. Such traditions, seemingly innocuous, sometimes stamp on the Harvard man characteristics which he carries throughout life.



THE HARVARD CRIMSON is daily paper to Harvard students. Here is a meeting of the staff's élite in the process of determining the fate of "heelers," or men on probation who seek a career on the paper. Practical training for journalism must be got through experience on student publications, for Harvard has no school of journalism.



THE HASTY PUD-DING CLUB has been widely publicized for its annual musical shows. Here are the boys in the billiard room of the club. Note the crocodile. It holds a very special and secret significance in initiation rites.

At Right
The President and the Presidential chair of the "Crimson," used on occasions of ceremony. Among the nameplates of former "Crimson" presidents is that of Franklin D. Roosevelt.



Books AND THEIR MAKERS



BUSY ON HIS NEXT BOOK.
Hendrik Willem Van Loon already has written some of the chapters of the third volume of his trilogy. His new book will be called "Story of the Arts."
(Associated Press.)

HE SUMS UP HIS VIEWS.
G. K. Chesterton, whose essay collection, "The Well and the Shallows," has just been published here.
(Times Wide World Photos, London Bureau.)



AN AUTHOR TAKES HIS EASE.
A. A. Milne relaxed in his home in Chelsea, England. His detective novel, "The Red House Mystery," first appearing a decade or more ago, has just been republished in America.



Best Sellers

(A symposium from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.)

FICTION

- "The Last Puritan," by George Santayana (Scribner).
- "If I Have Four Apples," by Josephine Lawrence (Stokes).
- "The Son of Marietta," by Johan Fabricius (Little, Brown).
- "It Can't Happen Here," by Sinclair Lewis (Doubleday, Doran).
- "The Lorenzo Bunch," by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday, Doran).

NON-FICTION

- "North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (Harcourt, Brace).
- "The Woolcott Reader," by Alexander Woolcott (Viking).
- "Life With Father," by Clarence Day (Knopf).
- "I Write as I Please," by Walter Duranty (Simon & Schuster).
- "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by T. E. Lawrence (Doubleday, Doran).

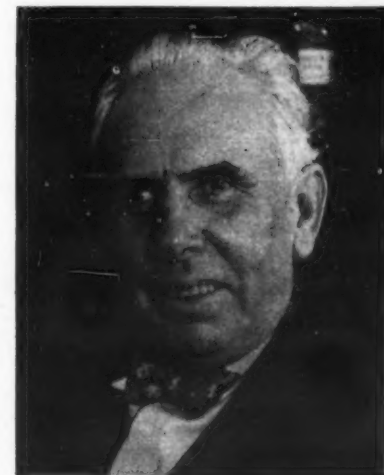


HE RECONSIDERS HIMSELF.
James Branch Cabell in "Preface to the Past," just published, explains a number of his whimsicalities.



FAR AWAY FROM BLIZZARDS.
Stephen Leacock, shown with his son in Bermuda, has combined heavy economics with light verse in a volume, coming out this Spring, entitled "Hellements of Hickonomics, Hiccoughs in Verse."
(Ella Barnett.)

ADOPTS A NEW LOCALE.
Robert W. Chambers in "The Girl in Golden Rags," his newest novel, tells the success story of a New England widow and daughter.



A CHAMPION OF CANDOR.
Theodore Dreiser, himself an out-in-the-open writer, who in an introduction to Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh" calls this the most honest book in the English language and one of the best.
(Associated Press.)

Big League Hockey, On the Ice and Off



THE RANGERS GETTING INTO BATTLE CLOTHES.

Six of the ten players in the picture, members of the New York professional hockey team, are busy with the long rawhide laces of their skating shoes; a fair ratio of the importance of skates compared to the rest of the equipment.

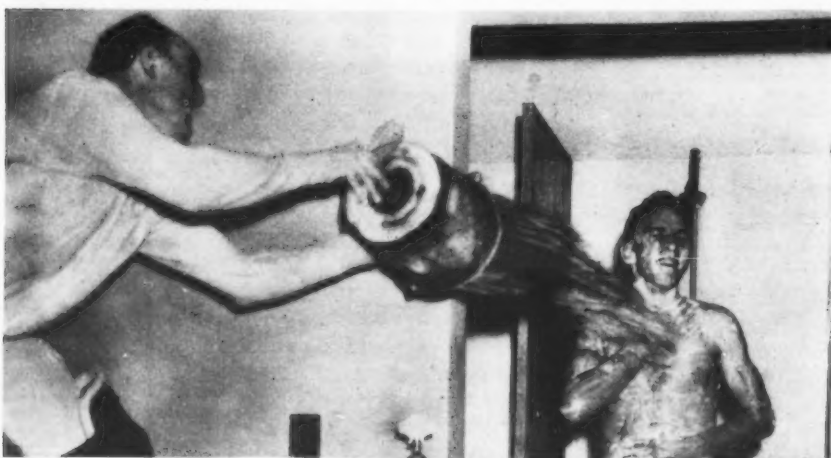
(Times Wide World Photos.)



SAVE THE GOAL!

The Rangers on defense, completely encircling the lone invader who has penetrated deep into their territory, effectively separate the player from the puck.

(Associated Press.)



HORSEPLAY.

Alex Shibicky, happily clad in soap suds, about to get a cold surprise from Ching Johnson.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



"WATCH HIM!"

Manager Lester Patrick giving final instructions to Phil Watson, a rookie player, before sending him to join the fight.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A BRACER.

After the game the dressing room is far more jovial than during the serious moments before the players take the ice.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE SCREEN FRED ASTAIRE SHOWS HOW TO "LET YOURSELF GO"

(No. 1.) In the new screen musical "Follow the Fleet," Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers interpret the new Irving Berlin song, "Let Yourself Go." The loose-jointed swagger is obtained by swinging the legs from the hips, after which both partners, with right foot raised and swinging, pivot on the ball of the left foot. The playful effect of the eyes just comes naturally.



(No. 4.) They dance up and down in rapid succession, with the girl's right foot and the man's left sliding way out.



(No. 2.) After several assorted kicks, swings and shuffles, during which the partners face each other but do not touch, they almost get together on this one, with arms spread-eagled and left feet wa-ay back. The next stunt is to hop around together, making a complete revolution without changing position.



(No. 3.) The girl gets a free ride on the next swing around, putting complete trust in her partner's good right arm.

He shuffles around in a complete revolution, the girl moving head first. Then he parks her momentarily on his knee and restores her to the floor, facing him and ready for more.



(No. 5.) Which leads naturally, simply by pivoting the body and leaving the girl's left and the man's right foot behind, into this semi-split, known as the "Mammy Dip."

(No. 6.) Then the dancers rise into this final pose, all ready for the applause, with the gentleman gallantly indicating that all credit should go to his fair partner.

The Second Battle of Marathon



ON the historic site of Marathon on the east coast of Attica where nearly twenty-five centuries ago a small army of Athenians and Plataeans turned back the invading hordes of Darius, a new war is being waged by the Greeks against an enemy more terrifying than the ancient Persians. The enemy today is malaria, a foe that has taken a toll of millions of lives and has been victorious over the people of Greece since the dawn of history. A six-year, national campaign, instituted by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Near East Relief is now turning the tide of battle definitely in favor of modern science and promises the eradication of the disease in Greece in the near future.

The second battle of Marathon, against the numberless forces of Anopheline mosquitoes, is of world importance comparable to the decisive engagement of 490 B. C., which preserved for posterity the highest culture of ancient times. The discoveries in mosquito control and malaria pathology made at the health station and laboratories there are of incalculable value to other countries affected with endemic areas. Malaria, it is said, causes a higher sickness and death rate than any other disease, and Greece is one of the most malarious countries in all Europe. One-third of its population suffers from the disease and 5 per cent of the death rate is directly attributable to it. Malaria, probably more than any other factor, was responsible for the Allies' failure in Salonika in the World War.

The clinic and experimental field station at Marathon are the center of prevention and control work in Attica. Four other principal field study areas have been set up throughout the nation, in the Peloponnesus, Central Greece, Macedonia and Thrace. All were inaugurated under the supervision of Dr. M. C. Balfour, field director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and director of the Malaria Division of the Athens School of Hygiene, and all work is conducted in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Health and Public Assistance.

In the six years the campaign has been in effect, the field experience gained in the various districts of the nation has contributed greatly to the advanced study of the disease. Clinical examinations numbering in the tens of thousands have shed much light on the transmission and after-effects of malarial infections and treatments involving the distribution of 100,000 pounds of quinine a year among those afflicted have brought forth new ideas in the effecting of cures. Several thousand square miles have been worked over, in preventive projects costing upward of \$60,000,000.

Marshes and still water areas, small pools and other breeding places of the Anopheline mosquitoes have been drained and the ground reclaimed to agriculture; lakes and river courses have been treated with chemicals to destroy mosquito larvae, houses throughout the nation have been screened, and, above all, the inhabitants have been instructed in hygienic methods of combating the winged enemy to the end that they may say, as did Pheidippides on bringing the news of Marathon, "Rejoice, we conquer!"



THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF MARATHON IN 490 B. C., WHERE TODAY SCIENCE IS AT WAR WITH MALARIA.

View of the Marathon plain as seen from the memorial mound over the Athenian soldiers buried after the Battle of Marathon. On the left is the Bay of Marathon in the Petali Gulf, an arm of the Aegean Sea; on the right, Mount Pentelicon, and at center the drained marsh, one of the principal works in the malaria-prevention campaign of the Greek Government.

(Photos Courtesy Rockefeller Foundation.)



AT WORK IN THE GREATER MARSH OF MARATHON.

Scientists of the Rockefeller Foundation searching for mosquito eggs among the reeds and pools in a marsh that has not yet been completely drained. Undrained marsh land is sprayed with paris green and other chemicals to destroy the Anopheline larvae.

TYPICAL PEASANT FAMILIES OF ATTICA.

Group of children of a village near Marathon, where an extremely large percentage of the population is affected by malaria, standing in front of one of the poorly constructed dwellings which under government plans are to be reconditioned or replaced by better homes.

Honor to the World's Greatest Liar



BARON VON MUNCHAUSEN,
posthumously honored for his imagination.
(By Doré, After Canova.)



THE HOUSE WHERE MUNCHAUSEN SPUN HIS TALL TALES
in Bodenwerder, now to house the town's Mayor.
(German Railroad Information Office.)

THE world's greatest liar, ancestor of all modern "liars' clubs," and master of all spinners of tall tales, is to be honored by his home town 139 years after his death.

The little town of Bodenwerder, in Hanover, Germany, announced last week it would buy the home of the Baron von Munchausen, and turn it into an office for the Mayor, and a museum.

The Baron, born in 1720, fought with the Russians against the Turks. By the time he was 40 he had seen enough military feats, and

enough of the climate, geography, and fauna of Russia, to retire to Bodenwerder with a well-stocked imagination.

In the years thereafter the Baron spent his evenings relating the wonders he had seen and performed. To be confronted, unarmed, by a man-eating beast, to plunge his arm down the animal's throat, seize the inside of its tail, and whip the creature inside out, was for the Baron but a minor interlude in a busy day of wonders.

In 1785, twelve years before the Baron died,

Rudolf Erich Raspe, a scientific student who had enjoyed his hospitality and narratives, published a little book of Munchausen's anecdotes in London.

It has been popular ever since. Bodenwerder has now decided that, even if its most eminent citizen gained eminence through his lies, his eminence has nevertheless stood the test of time, and its citizens are ready to take the chance of establishing their Mayor in an atmosphere where fantastic exaggerations still echo.

A German Nominee for the British Throne



PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA,
steel helmeted and bemedaled, lineal descendant of Charles I of England.
(Associated Press.)

It seems that Charles II and James II of England, the last Stuart Kings, had a sister. And of that sister Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is a direct descendant.

Britishers have long memories to match their long family trees, and there are some subjects of King Edward VIII who still burn with indignation over the injustice done to Charles I in 1649, when he was not only dethroned but also beheaded. James II lost the throne in 1688 and after his son was barred through an act of exclusion by Parliament, George I, the founder of the present dynasty, was invited over from Germany to become King. Each year the champions of the Stuart line express their protest at a meeting beside the statue of Charles I at the entrance to Whitehall in London.

Charles I was the father of Charles II, James II, and of Prince Rupprecht's ancestress. There are no living descendants of either of the brothers. Therefore, at this year's celebration, which was postponed to March 27 because of the death of King George, they will call the new King of England a usurper, and proclaim Prince Rupprecht the rightful sovereign.

In a generous gesture to the right of free speech and free assemblage, the British Government will supply music for the occasion, in the form of trumpeters of the Royal Foot Guards.

STATUE OF CHARLES I
IN LONDON,
where champions of the House
of Stuart will gather.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





CHERRY REFRIGERATOR CAKE.

1 1/3 cups sweetened condensed milk. 1 cup quartered maraschino cherries.
1/4 cup lemon juice. 24 vanilla wafers.

Blend together the milk and lemon juice. Add prepared fruit. Line oblong pan or spring cake pan with wax paper and cover with fruit mixture. Add layers of wafers, alternating in this way until fruit mixture is used, finishing with a layer of wafers. Let stand in refrigerator for six hours or more. To serve, turn out on a small platter, carefully remove wax paper and cover top and sides of cake with stiffly whipped cream. Decorate with quartered cherries in outline of hatchet. Return to refrigerator until cream is firm.



WASHINGTON CHERRY PIE.

1 1/3 cups sweetened condensed milk
1/4 cup lemon juice
1 1/2 cups pitted sour cherries, drained
2 egg yolks
Baked pie crust
Strips of baked pie crust for flag

Blend together sweetened condensed milk, lemon juice, sour pitted cherries which have been drained, and egg yolks. Pour into baked pie crust. Have ready some lightly browned bits of pie crust and arrange in the shape of a flag on top of the pie. Chill before serving.



MARY WASHINGTON GINGERBREAD.

To 1 package of Mary Ball Washington gingerbread mix add 1 cup of water, stir until smooth and bake in square or oblong cake tin in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. It is delicious when served with maple ice cream.

(Courtesy The Dromedary Co.)

GINGER COOKIES.

To make 30 cookies use 1 package of gingerbread mix, add 1/3 cup of water, stir thoroughly and drop by spoonfuls on a baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven 12 minutes.

(Courtesy The Dromedary Co.)

F o o d

Cookies and Gingerbread as Mary Washington Made Them

by LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

It is quite in the traditional mood to be celebrating February twenty-second with refreshments reminiscent of those enjoyed by the family of General George Washington. Cherries and the historic hatchet supply the motifs for pies and cakes, ice cream and ornamental sweets for the day's parties, some of them amusingly naïve, all of them good to eat. The real news in food for the occasion is that the father of his country is said to have been inordinately fond of ice cream, which was popularized by Dolly Madison. Other than this, there is gingerbread, magically mixed by modern method after Mary Washington's very own recipe and served with maple ice cream. Cookies, too, such as those with which the great lady's cookie jar was kept filled.

To bring the picture up to date there is a cherry pie made with one flaky crust and filled with juicy cooked cherries. A refrigerator cake dripping with whipped cream forms a snowy mound for the decoration of cherries.



B e a u t y

Put Rouge on the Right Spot

by
EMELINE MILLER

VICTOR HERBERT hit the nail on the head when he wrote, in a lyric concerning one of his heroines, "what nature never gave her, she can do by hand." Any woman whom nature has not endowed with pink cheeks can, of course, make up for the lack out of a paint pot. But she must be sure to apply the rouge in exactly the right spot, according to the shape of her face.

A woman whose face tends to roundness should apply rouge fairly close to the eyes, and keep it away from the outer cheek, concentrating attention to the center of the face and making it look less wide. Long, narrow faces should have rouge applied rather low and at the outside of the cheeks.

When one uses rouge, a little lipstick is necessary. Most women need less lipstick with rouge than without. The color should harmonize. When lips are incarnadined and the rest of the face is left pale, one is actually stylizing the face, and a lot of lipstick may be used.



PATRICIA ELLIS

has a lovely rounded face. To accentuate the color of her blue eyes and to lend her face color in the right spot, she applies rouge close to the eyes and does not let it get too far away from the center of her face.

MARGARET LIND-SAY'S FACE

falls in the long and narrow class. She applies rouge low on the cheeks and toward the outer side, a good trick for any woman with a similarly shaped face to adopt.



WINIFRED SHAW

accentuates her good looks by using lipstick without rouge. She blends the color carefully on the lips, and applies it generously.



GLENDA FARRELL

puts on a last-minute application of lipstick as she views her reflection in the mirrored top of a coffee table.

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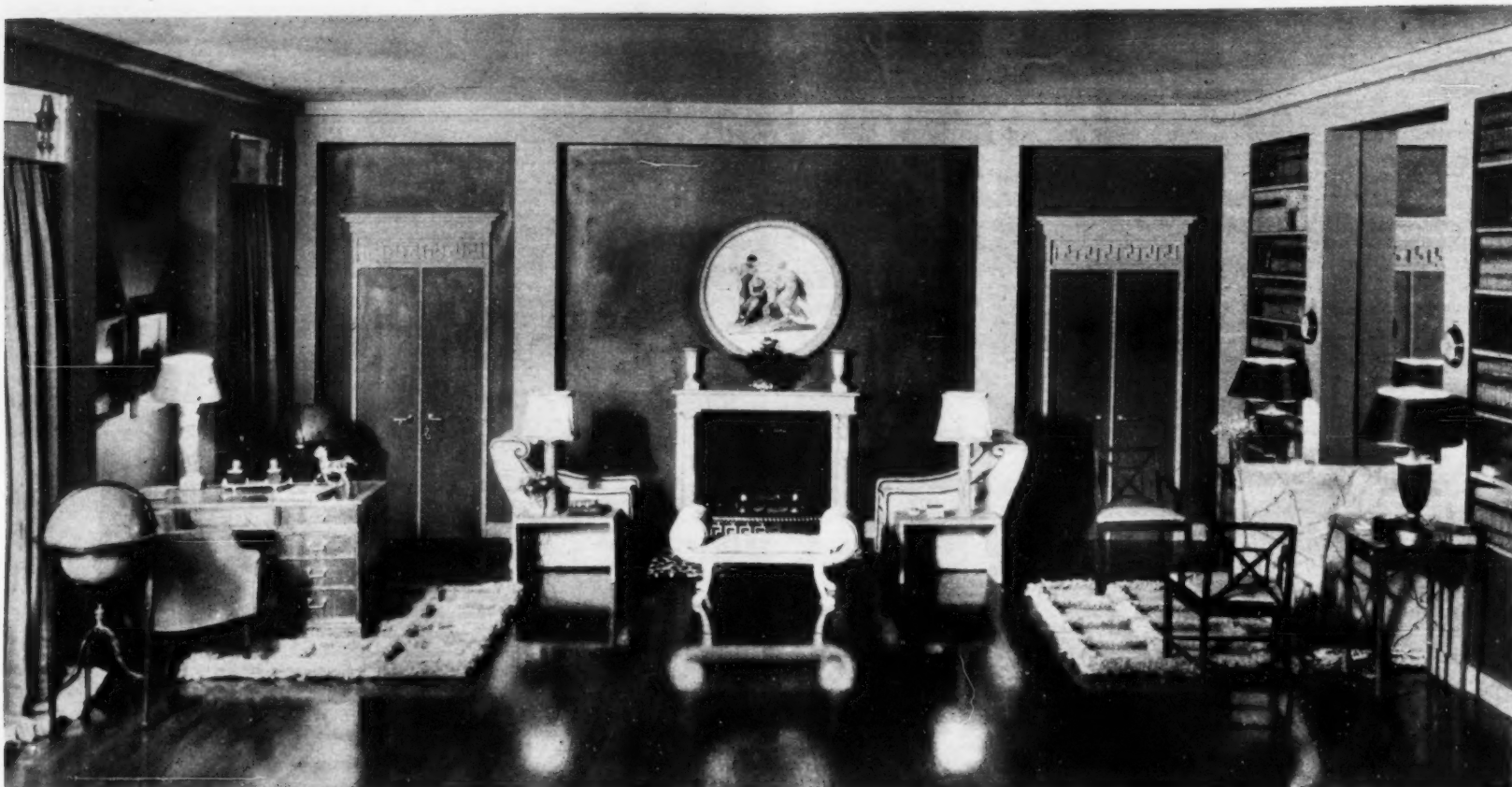
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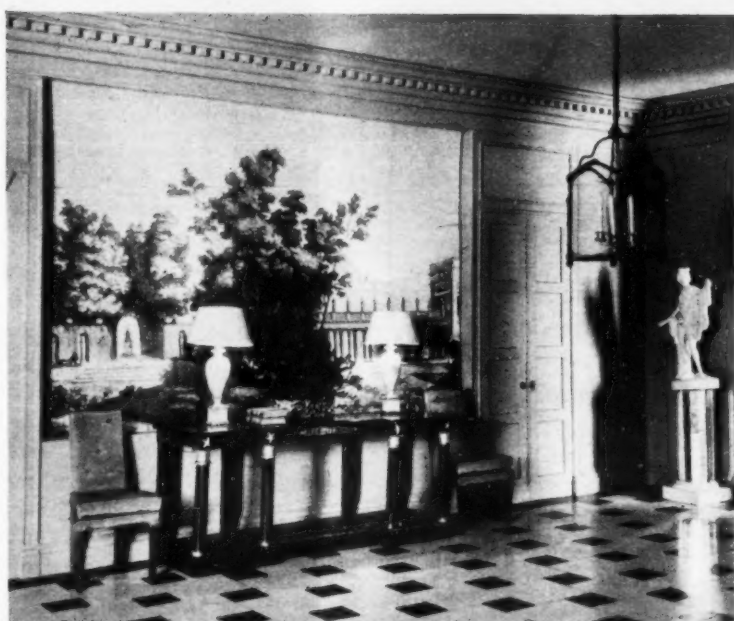


INTERIOR DECORATION IDEAS IN MINIATURE

By CHARLOTTE HUGHES

NO living person could walk into these charming model rooms, for they measure only two feet from floor to ceiling. Otto Zenke designed and executed the three shown, and five others, spending three years in the work. They are worked out with meticulous care to the smallest detail, some of them having electric lights no bigger than a pinhead. The rooms are shown at B. Altman's in New York City.

All the rooms are in Empire, English Regency, Directoire and Georgian styles, related modes of decoration that give a pleasant variation with an underlying unity to the imaginary house. Clear, bright colors are used throughout.

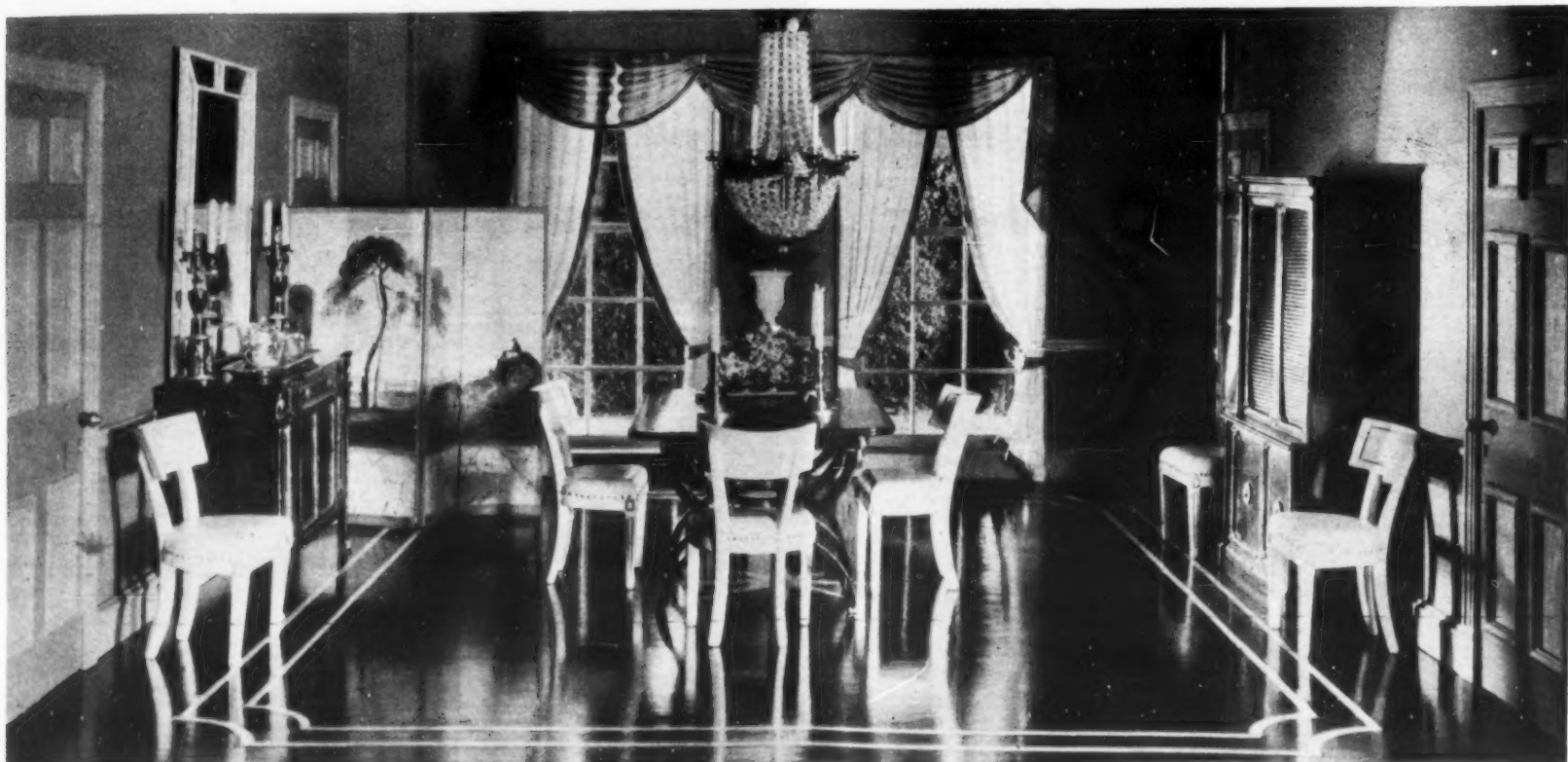


A BEAUTIFUL COLOR COMBINATION LENDS A QUIET CHARM TO THIS LIBRARY. The walls are claret color, the woodwork is pale tan, and the floor is polished walnut. The hand-tufted beige rugs strike the only modern note in the otherwise period room.

(All Photos, Robert Maclean Glasgow.)

THE DISTINCTIVE WALL-PAPER OVER THE CONSOLE TABLE

is a copy of an antique hand-blocked paper by Dufor. The floor is painted in black and white checks to simulate marble. Tiny statues stand on mirrored pedestals.



ENGLISH REGENCY DINING ROOM WITH BLUE WALLS AND A POLISHED, INLAID FLOOR.

A bright contrast is obtained through the use of mahogany in the larger pieces of furniture, table, sideboard and cupboard, and white painted wood in the straight chairs. The chairs are upholstered in white leather. Curtains and drapes are blue and white.

New fashions

FEATURES OF THE SPRING MODE

By WINIFRED SPEAR

THERE are many features of the new Spring fashions which mark them definitely 1936.

The bolero, the box jacket, shorter skirts for daytime, the extreme popularity of the redingote dress, and loose straight coats rather than fitted ones are all part of the new style picture.

The box jacket and bolero are very becoming to slim young things, but the redingote dress is especially adaptable to the more mature figure.

The long, wedge-shaped piece of contrasting fabric which shows in the skirt of the redingote dress (illustrated here) adds greatly to one's apparent height.



THE NARROW PLEATS EXTENDING FROM THE NECKLINE TO THE HEM further accentuate the long front line of this redingote dress of black novelty-weave silk crêpe. The gilet and underskirt are made of a Chinese red printed silk shantung. Saks Fifth Avenue. The black felt toque is from Bonwit-Teller.

THE LONG AND NARROW LINE IS STRESSED in this low-crowned hat of brown balibuntl. The brim rolls flat against the crown at either side and dips down sharply in front. White feather leaves trim the back. Stein & Blaine.



(All Photos by The New York Times Studios.)



BEIGE AND BLACK IS A REFRESHING COMBINATION FOR SPRING.

The redingote theme is echoed in the front treatment of this frock. The body of it is beige basket-weave silk crêpe having the black panel set on in front. From The Tailored Woman. The corded silk hat is from Bonwit-Teller.



BOX-LIKE JACKETS ARE EXTREMELY YOUNG LOOKING.

The one on this smart gray flannel suit has rounded edges and revers trimmed with stitching. The crêpe blouse and handkerchief are flame colored, the buttons brown leather. Saks Fifth Avenue. The stitched gray flannel hat is from Sally Victor.

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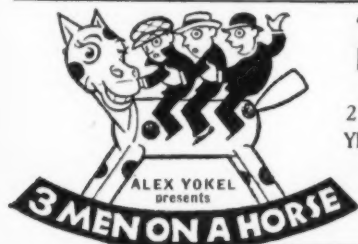
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RACHEL HARTZELL AND DOROTHY GISH
 in a scene from the comedy, “Mainly for Lovers,” at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.
 (Vandamm.)

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Prize-winning pictures in the Amateur Photographic Competition are published in the last issue of each month. MID-WEEK PICTORIAL awards a first prize of \$15 for the best amateur photograph, \$10 for the second best photograph and \$3 for each of the other photographs accepted. Amateur photographs must be submitted by the actual photographer, they must carry return postage and should be addressed to the Amateur Photograph Editor, MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, 229 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

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THE STAGE

"END OF SUMMER"

THE Theatre Guild's new production, "End of Summer," written by the noted playwright, S. N. Behrman, now at the Guild Theatre, is an analytical study of three generations of women in a millionaire American family. The leading rôles are interpreted by Ina Claire, who appears as a charming heiress whose life is dedicated to a search for happiness, and Osgood Perkins, who plays a scheming psychiatrist whose one ambition is to enrich himself.



(No. 1.) Leonie Frothingham (Ina Claire), recipient of a fortune dug out of the ground by her forbears, has made of her life a "career of flirtation" and has lost her husband in the process. Into her home comes Dr. Kenneth Rice (Osgood Perkins), a shrewd psychoanalyst who is determined to use Leonie as an instrument of his own success and to be as ruthless as her ancestors in making his fortune.

(All Photos by Vandamm.)

(No. 2.) Leonie's mother (Mildred Natwick), a sensible woman who fears for the future of her descendants, discusses Leonie's manner of life with Sam Frothingham (Minor Watson), Leonie's former husband, and Leonie's daughter, Paula (Doris Dudley), and strongly disapproves of her actions.



(No. 3.) Just as Leonie is planning her marriage to Dr. Rice, Paula forces the doctor to confess that he is in love with her, rather than with her mother.



(No. 4.) As Leonie must live on love, she builds a new romance on the ashes of the old and turns for affection to Dennis McCarthy (Van Heflin), a young radical.



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